



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

USSR Ready To Discuss All Bilateral Problems

OW2209115888 Tokyo KYODO in English
1147 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyev said Thursday his country is ready to discuss all bilateral problems between the two countries.

The ambassador also said, however difficult these problems may be, agreement must be reached through resolutions acceptable to both sides.

Solovyev made the remarks in fluent Japanese at a session of the House of Councillors' panel on diplomacy and security.

The ambassador said his country wants to fundamentally improve relations with Japan and that it is ready expand ties with Japan in fields as wide as possible.

It is necessary for the two countries to hold cautious and frank dialogue for development of their relations, Solovyev said.

The Soviet Union is ready to develop exchanges in areas of economy and science and technology if Japan wishes to do so, he said.

Perestroika in the economic area in his country will pave way for development of economic cooperation between the two countries, he said.

The ambassador said the economic exchanges so far have contributed to improvement of political atmosphere between the two countries and that he hopes this will develop further.

Soviet-Japan relations play an important role for peace in the Pacific region and the Soviet Union has no intention to gain a privileged position in the region, Solovyev said.

The Soviet Union is ready to reveal data on Soviet military forces in the Pacific, he said.

He said his country has established good and reliable ties with China and that if Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's recent proposals in Krasnoyarsk are realized, tension in the Pacific will be eased.

Solovyev said the Soviet Union is also ready to discuss the issue of Korean people in Sakhalin who were forced to go there by Japanese before and during World War II.

PRC Minister Vows Doubled Power Capacity

OW2209141488 Tokyo KYODO in English
1312 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 22 KYODO—Energy Minister Huang Yicheng told a Japanese business mission Thursday that China plans to more than double its electricity generation capacity from the present 110 million kilowatts to 240 million kilowatts by the year 2000 to accelerate economic construction.

To that end, power generating facilities will be increased by 10 million kilowatts a year over the next three years, he told the group from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, according to Japanese sources here.

The delegation is led by Ryoichi Kawai, president of Komatsu Ltd., a major construction machinery maker.

Priority will be given to making effective use of domestic energy sources, such as coal and water, Huang was quoted as saying.

The Chinese official also said thermal power is projected to account for 67 percent of the total power output, hydroelectricity 30 percent and atomic power 3 percent.

Construction costs will be shared equally by the central government, local governments and the private sector.

Bank To Inaugurate Dealings With China

OW2209183188 Tokyo KYODO in English
1232 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Fukuoka, Sept. 22 KYODO—Fukuoka Sogo Bank said Thursday that it will inaugurate correspondent business with the industrial and commercial bank of China next Monday.

China's biggest bank has 24,000 branches and some 440,000 employees. It has a 51 percent share of total savings and deposits and 56 percent of total lendings in China.

The Fukuoka-based Mutual Bank is the first bank in the Kyushu area to begin correspondent business with the Chinese bank.

The bank will also start correspondent business with the First National Bank of Boston in the United States and Zentralsparkasse and Kommerzbank-Wien in Austria next Monday. The Sogo Bank will then have correspondent business agreements with 90 banks in 55 countries.

Foreign Ministry Reports Loans to Thailand
OW2209202988 Tokyo KYODO in English
0811 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Japan will extend loans totaling up to 75,818 million yen to Thailand to help stabilize its economy and promote its development projects, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

The loans from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund will carry an annual interest rate of 2.9 percent and be repayable over a period of 30 years, including a 10-year grace period.

The loans will be used for such projects as construction of railroads, highways, dams and hydroelectric power stations.

The two governments exchanged diplomatic documents on the loans Thursday in Bangkok, according to the ministry.

Help Offered To Transport Afghan Refugees
OW2209184488 Tokyo KYODO in English
1037 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] New York, Sept. 21 KYODO—Japan in [an] unprecedented move has offered to help ferry home Afghan refugees in Pakistan, Iran and other countries as part of its international peace-keeping activities, informed U.N. sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the Japanese offer includes trucks and buses to transport the refugees back home and personnel, including medical doctors and nurses.

The United Nations has welcomed the Japanese offer and is in detailed consultations with Japan, the sources said.

Preparations for the return of the refugees are being made chiefly by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and it is expected to be one of the major issues to be discussed at the U.N. General Assembly which opened its 43rd session Tuesday.

According to U.N. Officials, at least three million Afghan refugees are in Pakistan and about two million in Iran.

In addition to Japan, about 12 countries are offering similar assistance, the sources said.

The United Nations in June announce a 2 billion dollar program to assist Afghanistan and has since been holding consultations with countries which will likely extend aid.

Officials said 1,166 million dollars will initially be spent to help Afghan refugees return home and to help secure food for them.

About 8,400 million dollars will be spent to help Afghanistan reconstruct its economic foundation, they said.

Finance Minister To Forgo Berlin Meetings
OW2209133188 Tokyo KYODO in English
1118 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will not attend a series of international monetary meetings, including the Group of Seven (G-7) meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors, in West Berlin, starting this Saturday, the Finance Ministry announced Thursday night.

Ministry officials said Miyazawa will not visit West Berlin in consideration of the serious illness of Emperor Hirohito and the Diet schedule.

Bank of Japan Gov. Satoshi Sumita will represent Japan at the meetings, including the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, the officials said.

Takeshita Reaffirms Commitment to Tax Reform
OW2209172188 Tokyo KYODO in English
1420 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita expressed his firm determination Thursday to enact a sweeping tax reform law during the current extraordinary Diet session likely to be extended until December.

In explaining six tax reform-related bills his government presented to the Diet session which opened July 19, Takeshita said,

"The purpose is to create a balanced tax system for the 21st century."

"This is the very time to deepen discussions (on the tax reform)," Takeshita added at a plenary session of the House of Representatives called to start studying the bills after a compromise was reached between the ruling and some opposition parties.

Three opposition parties—the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the Japan Communist Party (JCP) and the United Social Democratic Party (USDP)—boycotted the lower house session Thursday.

The six bills include one to introduce a controversial 3 percent indirect tax for all goods and services, called the consumption tax, which has been strongly opposed by opposition parties.

In answering questioners from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party, Takeshita said the tax exemption point in the consumption tax is 30 million yen, which he said is higher than in Western Europe.

There are some tax-free items in medical care, welfare and education and the consumption tax is as low as 3 percent, he said.

Takeshita said his government may consider strengthening taxes on capital gains from stock transactions as demanded by opposition parties.

The opposition camp, in refusing deliberations on the bills since the session was convened July 19, has claimed that tax inequalities cannot be solved under the new tax system unless taxes on capital gains from share transactions and other transactions favorable to the rich are strengthened.

The opposition has also refused to enter into deliberations on the tax bills with a demand that the former chairman of an information enterprise be invited to the Diet in connection with a stock scandal involving some leading politicians, their aides and business executives.

Hiromasa Ezoe resigned in July as chairman of Recruit Co. after reports that its real estate subsidiary, Recruit Cosmos Co., offered its stocks to influential people and their aides before they were put on the open market, enabling them to make huge profits.

Secretaries of Takeshita, former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa were mentioned as their beneficiaries.

On Thursday, Shin Kanemaru, chairman of the lower house's special committee on tax reform problems, said he would summon Ezoe to the Diet in an effort to open the way for Diet deliberations on the bills.

The opposition parties, except for the JCP, accepted the former deputy prime minister's word.

The JSP, however, boycotted the lower house plenary session Thursday night as it is firmly opposed to the consumption tax, similar to the value-added tax (VAT) adopted in West European nations.

The JCP and the USDP also boycotted the session as they said Kanemaru did not firmly guarantee that Ezoe would be summoned.

Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the ruling party, met lower house speaker Kenzaburo Hara late Thursday and asked him to extend the extraordinary Diet session for 67 days until December 2 to ensure enough time for deliberations on the bills, Diet officials said.

The Diet session is to end on September 26 and Takeshita said earlier he would take "political responsibility" if the bills are not cleared through the Diet during this session.

August Oil Imports Register Decline
OW2209115188 Tokyo KYODO in English
0723 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Japan's crude oil imports plunged 25.9 percent in August from the same month a year ago to 9.65 million kiloliters, falling below the 10 million kiloliter level for the first time since September 1967, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Thursday.

The plunge, which translated into a 56.1 percent month-on-month drop, was in reaction to massive imports of crude oil in July ahead of a change in oil taxation from August 1, MITI officials said.

However, both domestic production and sales of fuel oil increased from the year-ago level, reflecting brisk business activities, the officials said.

Imports of fuel oil dropped 20.2 percent in August from a year earlier to 3.14 million kiloliters due to higher taxation on kerosene, diesel oil and residual fuel oil "C," marking the first year-on-year decline in three years, they said.

Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Indonesia, Oman and China, in that order, occupied the top five places as exporters of crude oil to Japan.

Saudi Arabia exported 2.03 million kiloliters to Japan, down 34.4 percent from a year ago, and the UAE 1.98 million kiloliters, they said.

Japan relied on members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for 77.1 percent of its oil in August, compared with 68.2 percent the previous month, the officials said.

Crude oil imports coming via the Strait of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf accounted for 59.5 percent of the total, compared with 49.3 percent in July, they said.

Stocks of fuel oil stood at 7.96 million kiloliters at the end of August, down 1.2 percent from the previous month.

Forecasts on imports of crude oil in September were mixed. Some said crude oil imports would recover a little to over 10 million kiloliters because of liquidation of stocks, while others argued that they would reach the 14 million kiloliter level, the monthly average of imports of crude oil, prompted by the ongoing economic expansion.

Under the new oil taxation system, oil importers are obliged to pay 2 to 3 times as much tax on crude oil and some types of fuel oil than before August, the officials said.

Mongolia

Rinchin, Hural Delegation Return From Beijing
OW2209055288 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] A Mongolian Great People's Hural delegation led by its chairman, Rinchin, has returned from Beijing. It visited the PRC at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Batmonh Meets UN Associations Federation Chief
OW2009125488 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1359 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Sep, (MONTSAME)—Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received M. Strong, president of the World Federation of United Nations Associations [WFUNA], who took part here in the second regional Asia and Pacific WFUNA conference.

During the meeting, Comrade J. Batmonh and Mr. Strong exchanged views on several topical problems of international life, as well as on the activities of the United Nations in strengthening peace and security in the world.

Mr. M. Strong highly appraised the MPR's input to ensuring universal peace and security, in easing the political situation in the Asia-Pacific region, and in strengthening stability and the atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation in the region. He noted that the holding of the second regional WFUNA conference in Ulaanbaatar was a reflection of the high esteem on the part of the international public, including the WFUNA, for the peace-loving efforts and practical steps undertaken by the MPR in the international arena.

Present at the meeting were D. Tsahilgaan, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; H. Oldzboy, MPR deputy foreign minister and chairman of the Mongolian United Nations Association; Mr. M. (Agarval), chairman of the WFUNA Executive Committee, M. Hagmajer, general secretary of WFUNA, and other officials.

North Korea

Daily Denounces Dunlop's Remarks on South
SK2309044388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0434 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today flails the utterances of Dunlop, an official of the U.S. State Department in charge of the policy of aggression toward Korea, to justify the U.S. policy of aggression and interference toward Korea.

He babbled that the United States, setting the "friendly" politico-economic relations with South Korea based on the "mutual respect" and "mutual benefits" as its goal, has pursued its policy of sharing "affection" with the South Korean people and remained a "helpless on-looker" to the "December 12 coup d'etat," "Kwangju incident" and so on.

He claimed that the way of relaxing "tension" and "face-off" in the Korean peninsula was being sought.

A signed commentary of the paper says: The utterances of Dunlop are an insult to the South Korean people and students who rose in the righteous anti-U.S. struggle for independence and a mockery of the Korean people and the world's progressive people who are striving for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

Recalling that Dunlop said the U.S. forces would not be withdrawn from South Korea nor reduced drastically, the commentary points out that it is the true intention of the U.S. imperialists who advertise "detente" to continually keep U.S. forces in South Korea and persist in aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres there.

The U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea is the root cause of imposing misfortunes and sufferings upon the South Korean people and menacing peace in Korea and barring its peaceful reunification, stresses the commentary.

U.S. Athletes 'Insult' National Dignity
SK2309092488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0958 GMT 23 Sep 88

["American athletes insult Korean national dignity at Seoul Olympics"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—Some athletes of the U.S. Olympic team marched, wearing the mock ears of the Mickey Mouse at the opening ceremony of the single-hosted Olympic games in Seoul on September 17.

The South Korean (words indistinct] this as anotehr insult of the U.S. imperialist aggressors [words idistinct]. Last year U.S. ambassador to Seoul Lilley uttered the insulting words "King Kong Korea," implying that the South Korean patriotic students and people involved in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence are like "King Kong" in a motion picture.

It is not fortuitous that indignation was expressed in copies of a literature scattered on campuses in Seoul on September 20, which said: "The ugly looks of the Yankees were clearly seen at the march of the opening ceremony."

U.S. Dispatches Cruiser for 'Olympic Safety'
SK2309042788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0419 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—The U.S. Navy's cruiser Bunker Hill left the U.S. naval base in Yokosuka for the East Sea of Korea on September 21, a foreign news report said.

This pirate ship equipped with a "Tomahawk" nuclear cruise missile launching pad will reportedly join in the "operation" of a U.S. warship strike flotilla now in a large-scale naval mobile exercise on the waters around South Korea under the pretext of "Olympic safety" before participating in a joint exercise with the Japanese marine "self-defence forces."

This military racket raised under the pretext of "Olympic safety" self-exposes the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to abuse the "Seoul Olympics" for stepping up war preparations against the North.

The abuse of the Olympics, originally a festival of peace and friendship, for the preparation of a war of aggression on the part of the U.S. imperialists clearly shows once again that they are the forces standing in the way of peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and a heinous enemy of world peace.

U.S. Forces Denounced for Spreading AIDS
SK2209151288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1456 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA) —Members of ten South Korean organizations including the Organisation of Health Services and Medicament and a women's organisation recently held "an all-citizen forum for the expulsion of AIDS" and denounced the U.S. imperialist aggression forces for spreading this contagious disease, according to a report.

The speakers at the forum said that the first AIDS cases now prevalent in South Korea broke out in the "base villages" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the special cabarets for them and this deadly disease is rapidly spreading through these places these days.

They demanded that the contagious virus carriers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea be made public and "compulsory antibody tests" be imposed upon the American lewd animals coming under the veil of "tourism".

They demanded that strict anti-AIDS measures be taken, saying that the No Tae-u puppet clique takes no preventive steps, though the AIDS cases are on the sharp increase in number in South Korea nowadays.

Daily Denounces No Tae-u's 'Northern Policy'
SK2309050888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0449 GMT 23 Sep 88

["Obtrusive Deeds of Colonial Puppet"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary hits out at the South Korean puppet clique which is pursuing the "two Koreas" plot with clamours about so-called "northern policy" and "July 7 declaration."

No Tae-u the puppet is now holding "interviews" and "receptions" day after day with foreigners who came to South Korea in connection with the Olympics, advertising that the so-called "northern policy" and "July 7 declaration" are of some help to detente and reunification. And the puppet foreign minister said the "entry into U.N. and North-South cross recognition by four powers around the Korean peninsula" would be realized through the zealous promotion of the "northern policy" after the Olympics.

Noting that the traitor No Tae-u's much-touted "northern policy" and "July 7 declaration" are beneficial in no way either to the cause for the reunification of our nation or to the cause of world peace, the commentary says:

The "July 7 declaration" of the traitor No Tae-u is aimed at dragging on time through "mutual visits and exchange" while leaving the present state of division as it is and then having "two Koreas" legalized internationally by means of "cross contacts" and "cross recognition."

As for the "northern policy" advocated by the puppets it is to "open the door" to socialist countries and promote "the improvement of relations" with them. It means, in essence, to pave the path for "cross contacts" and "cross recognition."

The "July 7 declaration" and "northern policy" are from A to Z a product of the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy. They are policies for a permanent division of Korea whose scripts were written by Washington and which are played by the No Tae-u group and backed by the Japanese reactionaries.

The declaration and policy which serve to create "two Koreas" and nail down to South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the chieftain of aggression and war, can neither bring detente and peace to the Korean peninsula nor can they contribute to world peace.

Noting that South Korean government-subsidized press, with regard to the No group's teasing with a socialist country, reported that it will be able to infuse the "wind of liberal system" now on the waves of "opening to the outside world," the commentary goes on to say:

The "wind" on the lips of the South Korean puppets is a bad one for doing harm to the cause of socialism and communism.

All those who attach great importance to the just cause of the popular masses for chajusong cannot but view with disillusion and contempt the "July 7 declaration" and "northern policy" advertised by the No group at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

As for the "opening" much vaunted by the puppets it is, to all intents and purposes, one for bringing South Korea more bindingly under foreign subjugation, one aimed at the creation of "two Koreas."

It is really meant by the puppets' clamorous "opening" to open the door to the outside forces of aggression and close all to fellow countrymen.

As for our own self we have never closed the door and, accordingly, we need not ask somebody's help to open the door.

It is a gross miscalculation if the puppets think they can keep our nation of the same blood divided into two by means of "cross contacts" and "cross recognition" under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries and undermine the revolutionary cause of the people by some "wind of opening to the outside world."

The No group must be duly ashamed of its disgraceful behaviour as a colonial puppet of U.S. imperialism, as a servant pulling the latter's nuclear war chariot.

O Chin-u Greets Bulgarian Defense Minister
SK2209233588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2207 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—Vice marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of people's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to army general Dobri Dzheurov, minister of national defence of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The message said that the Bulgarian People's Army has from its inception reliably defended the socialist system and the revolutionary gains from the manoeuvres of the enemy at home and abroad and firmly guaranteed with armed forces the safety of the motherland, the happiness of the people and the socialist construction in Bulgaria.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the armies of Korea and Bulgaria would further develop in scope, the message sincerely wished him and the officers and men of the Bulgarian People's Army fresh success in implementing the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and increasing the defence capability of the country.

Medal Awarded to South Africa's Nelson Mandela
SK2209041788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0407 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—The Freedom and Independence Order First Class of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was awarded to Nelson Mandela, a leader of the African National Congress of South Africa.

A ceremony awarding the order was held at the DPRK Embassy in Zambia on September 2.

The DPRK ambassador conveyed the order to the deputy secretary-general of the African National Congress of South Africa.

The deputy secretary-general in his speech expressed deep thanks for the DPRK's order to Nelson Mandela, saying that it greatly inspires the members of the ANC of South Africa and the entire South African people who are struggling for the liberation of South Africa.

A message of greetings of the Central Committee of the ANC of South Africa to the great leader President Kim Il-sung was adopted at the ceremony.

Delegations Depart for Soviet Union, Indonesia
SK2209224588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2210 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—A DPRK Government fisheries delegation headed by Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Fisheries Commission, to visit the Soviet Union, and a delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by Han Song-pok, deputy general director of the KCNA, to attend the 13th meeting of the coordinating committee of the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries scheduled in Indonesia, left here today.

A delegation of the secretariat of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by Kenichi Ogami, secretary general of the IICI, arrived here Wednesday.

Hwang Chang-yop Bids Farewell to Rudi Arndt
SK2209224788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2211 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—Rudi Arndt, president of the socialist group of European Parliament, and his companion left here today.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hwang Chang-yop saw off the guests at the airport.

During their stay in Korea, they visited the tower of the chuche idea, the West Sea barrage, the exhibition of achievements in socialist construction, the construction site of Kwangbok Street, the Taean heavy machine complex, etc. and appreciated a circus show.

Delegations to Telecommunications Conference Arrive
SK2309044188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0431 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—Delegations of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic arrived in Pyongyang on September 22 by air or train to attend the 16th conference of ministers of telecommunications of the organisation for cooperation of socialist countries in the domain of tele- and postal communications.

They were met by Minister of Post and Telecommunications Kim Chang-ho, officials concerned and diplomats of socialist countries in Pyongyang.

Conference Opens in Pyongyang
SK2309112188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1033 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—The 16th conference of ministers of telecommunications of the Organisation for Cooperation of Socialist Countries in the domain of (?tele-) and postal communications opened in Pyongyang Friday.

The conference will review the implementation of the decisions of the conference of telecommunications ministers of socialist countries in 1986 and discuss the orientation of the future development of the organisation and ways for its achievement.

Attending the conference are Bulgarian, Hungarian, Vietnamese, GDR, DPRK, Cuban, Mongolian, Polish, Romanian, USSR and Czechoslovak delegations.

Vice-premier of the Administration Council Chong Chun-ki and other officials concerned attended the opening session.

Also attending were diplomatic envoys of socialist countries to Korea.

The opening address of Korean Minister of Telecommunications Kim Chang-ho was followed by a congratulatory speech of Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki.

The vice-premier expressed the belief that the conference would help toward bringing a new progress in post and telecommunications and strengthening friendship and

cooperation still more by discussing and deciding upon concrete practical measures to promote cooperation among the member nations of the organisation.

If the socialist countries are to successfully discharge their noble duties to the times and mankind, he said, they should struggle in close unity to thwart the nuclear war provocation moves of the imperialists on the Korean peninsula and all other parts of the world and defend world peace and security.

Then began the plenary meeting, at which the chairman and vice-chairmen were elected and members of the secretariat appointed.

And the chairmen of the subcommittees were elected.

A general debate began in the wake of the discussion of the agenda at the plenary meeting.

It deliberated on the report about the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the 15th conference of ministers of telecommunications of the Organisation for Cooperation of Socialist Countries in the domain of tele- and postal communications delivered by the DPRK delegation.

Then followed meetings of seven subcommittees including the telecommunications, radio and television, scientific and technological cooperation, and postal communications subcommittees.

The conference continues.

Daily Hails Kim Il-song's Report at Meeting
SK2209152088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1457 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article entitled "An Immortal Classical Work Consummating Great Idea and Theory for the Accomplishment of Cause of Socialism and Communism".

The article says:

The historical report delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a meeting to celebrate the 40th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche" is an imperishable militant banner clearly indicating the road to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism.

The work is a great programme of building communism; it brightly elucidates the general direction and goal of building communism and the way to attain it by originally indicating the strategic task and general line of building socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"In order to build the communist society it is necessary to lay the material and technical foundations for communism, train people into communist-type men and develop social relations to fit in with the requirements of communism. The harnessing of nature, the reforming of people and the transforming of society constitute the three spheres of the masses' creative activity to achieve chajusong. Therefore, these are the strategic tasks which must be carried out simultaneously in building socialism and communism."

By clearly elucidating the strategic task for building socialism and communism the work explicates the noble truth that the party and state of the working class can successfully accomplish the cause of communism through realisation of the work for the harnessing of nature, the reforming of people and the transforming of society.

In the work the great leader not only indicated the strategic task for the building of socialism and communism but also set forth the general line for its realisation.

He taught:

"Strengthening the people's government and pressing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions is the general line of our party in building socialism and communism."

The question as to the general line of building socialism and communism is one regarding the weapon and fundamental ways to realize the strategic task of building socialism and communism.

The people's government is a powerful weapon for building socialism and communism and the three revolutions are the fundamental method for it.

With the development and enrichment of the idea and theory on the strategic task and general line of building socialism and communism in this work, a clear milestone was laid for the completion of the cause of communism and the guideline to be held fast to in building communism was provided.

The work is an immortal encyclopedia which gives perfect answers to all theoretical and practical questions arising in accomplishing the cause of communism from the essence of the harnessing of nature, the reforming of people and the transforming of society to the task, ways and principles for its realisation.

In the work, the idea and theory on the harnessing of nature, the reforming of people and the transforming of society have been developed and systematized by new principles, propositions and original idea.

The work indicates from a new angle all the tasks and ways arising in the work of harnessing nature, reforming people and transforming society including the idea that the harnessing of nature, the reforming of people and the transforming of society must be carried out simultaneously, the idea that the people's material life such as food, clothing and housing and their working life such as creation of material wealth constitute the basic content of their economic life, the idea that promoting the technical revolution and developing the economy on the principle of solving the problem of food, clothing and housing satisfactorily and improving the working conditions is the most important task of the socialist state, the idea that communist-type human beings must be trained by enhancing their independent ideological consciousness and creative ability, the idea that the main point in the work of social transformation is to develop political system and the idea that a system under which all the state activities are carried on under the leadership of the party should be thoroughly established.

Saying that the work indicates principles and ways to implement the harnessing of nature, the reforming of people and the transforming of society in accordance with the essential demand of socialism, the article stresses that it makes it possible to remould people's ideological and spiritual traits and social relations on communist lines by pointing to the road of solving the question of economic management in keeping with the essential nature of socialist system.

Anniversary of Kim Chong-il Work Marked
SK2209102188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1002 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—A central symposium marking the first anniversary of the publication of "Let Us March Forward Dynamically Along the Road of Socialism and Communism Under the Unfurled banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle," a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held at the People's Palace of Culture on September 21.

Present there were Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials concerned, personages of the training institutions of party cadres and men of science, education, the press, literature and art.

Speeches were made on the subjects: "'Let Us March Forward Dynamically Along the Road of Socialism and Communism Under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle', a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, is a great militant banner which clearly indicates and road for the cause of socialism and communism in our time," "dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's original theory on the true nature of modern imperialism and inevitability of its doom is a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon which greatly encourages the popular masses to carry out the cause of anti-imperialism and independence," "dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's scientific clarification of the

basic characteristics of capitalist society showing the anti-popular nature and corruption of modern imperialism is an immortal exploit in developing anew the revolutionary theory of the working class," "dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's idea of revolutionizing the working masses and winning them over in conformity with the changed social and class composition in capitalist countries is a programmatic guideline which occasions a new epochal turn in the development of working class movement and communist movement at present," "dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's original idea of the superiority of socialism and certainty of its victory is an outstanding idea which further increases the attraction of socialism and makes the world revolutionary people confidently advance along the road of socialism and communism" and "dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's idea on enhancing the leading role of the party to suit the practical demand of the developing socialist society is a guiding compass which enables people to hold fast to the revolutionary stand of the working class and advance along the road of socialism to the end."

The speakers said that this work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a militant programme and great revolutionary banner which brightly indicate with rare intelligence and scientific penetration the straight road to precipitate the downfall of modern imperialism and win the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

With the publication of this historic work, the revolutionary parties of the working class and communists have come to have the most correct guideline and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon to adhere to the revolutionary stand and accomplish the victory of socialism and the cause of anti-imperialist independence under the complicated international situation, they noted, adding in unison: This is another immortal feat performed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for the times and the revolution.

They stressed that this work is a great monumental programme of the revolution which has an immortal contribution to the development of the working-class revolutionary idea and the accomplishment of the cause of *chajusong*, for it consummates the profound and original revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics giving most scientific answers to the fundamental problems arising in opposing imperialism and building socialism and communism.

Daily Praises Kim Chong-il Party Idea, Theory
SK2209104088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1021 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* September 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed article entitled "Party's Idea and Theory on Carrying Forward and Adding Brilliance to Our People's Heroic Fighting Traditions."

In his work published on May 15, 1988, "Let Us All Live and Struggle Like Heroes" dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly expounded the course and traditions of our

people's heroic struggle and comprehensively elaborated on the essence of a heroic life and the tasks and ways to live and struggle like heroes, the article says, and goes on:

The work "Let Us All Live and Struggle Like Heroes" is a precious guideline indicating the ways of carrying forward our people's heroic fighting traditions and thus further accelerating the revolutionary cause.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"We must carry forward our people's glorious fighting traditions and rouse all the people forcefully to a heroic struggle to accomplish the revolutionary cause of *chuche*."

The people's heroic fighting traditions—herein lies the might of unity and cohesion of the great leader, the great party and the heroic people.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led the revolution and construction with firm belief in the internal forces of our people and, in this course, ushered in the rise of our people's heroic fighting traditions and has constantly developed them in depth.

Our people's heroism is being given fuller play in the days of accelerating the modelling of whole society on the *chuche* idea under the leadership of the party.

Our party set a far-reaching goal of human remoulding to carry into effect the programme of modelling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea and thus rear all the members of society to be *chuche*-type communist human beings who live and work as required by the *chuche* idea, like unassuming heroes, and is guiding our people to successfully carry forward the heroic fighting traditions.

The article further says:

The work "Let Us All Live and Struggle Like Heroes" is a valuable guideline indicating to our people a way for establishing a *chuche*-based outlook on life and living a heroic life.

An important ideological and theoretical feat of this work is that it gives a deep-going exposition of the theory of a heroic life with profound principles and propositions of the *chuche* idea.

The essential characteristics of a heroic life is to live and fight for the revolutionary cause of the masses, not for one's individual interests or fame.

The value and dignity of life are determined by whether individual's life is valued more than the integrity of the collective or vice versa.

A true man, a true revolutionary, sees the greatest worth of life, the true value of a heroic life, in the struggle for the collective and the society, for the country and the people,

not for their own interests or fame. This is the characteristic features of a *chuche*-based viewpoint on heroes that is fundamentally different from the vulgar bourgeois viewpoint on heroes which advocates making sacrifices of heroes for one's own individual honour and fame.

A heroic life is a worthy life which is enjoyed in the course of the devoted endeavours for creation and transformation.

The work expounds the essence of a heroic life in integral combination with the *chuche*-based outlook on life and attitude toward life and attitude toward the leader, thus proving that it is a most worthy life.

A heroic life is a life the whole of which is dedicated with loyalty to the party and the leader. The parent body of people's life is socio-political community. Therefore, how worthy and brilliant their political integrity becomes depends on how much they contribute to strengthening the organism of the collective and meeting its independent demand and realizing its creative activity. The leader represents the top brain who dominates the organism and creative activity of the collective. Hence, the way of meeting the desires of the collective and strengthening its organism is immediately to be loyal to the leader.

This is the very reason why the collectivist viewpoint and attitude toward life and attitude toward the leader are integrated and a heroic life is the worthiest life.

In the work dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave an overall exposition of the tasks and ways to live and struggle like heroes, says the article.

Choe Tae-pok Attends Rally of Scientists

SK2209072988 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2200 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpt] All the scientists, technicians, and workers in the Academy of Sciences have vigorously and unanimously launched into the struggle to develop the science and technology of the country to a new higher stage. A rally of scientists to thoroughly implement the task that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il assigned on 31 August while inspecting the exhibition hall of the Academy of Sciences was held yesterday on the spot. The rally was attended by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Kyong-pong, director of the Academy of Sciences; and functionaries concerned, together with scientists, technicians, and workers of the Academy of Sciences.

At the rally, after Kil Chong-sok, responsible secretary of the Party Committee of the Academy of Sciences, delivered a report, Pak Yong-to, deputy director of the Academy of Sciences; Yi Sang-kyun, deputy director of the Hamhung city branch of the Academy of Sciences; Yi Chun-ho, director of the Institute of Industrial Microbiology; Yi Pang-kun, director of the Institute of Ferrous Metal; Kim Mun-pong, secretary of the primary party

committee at the Institute of Thermal Engineering; and Choe Yong-chon, manager of the Construction Station of the Academy of Sciences, participated in discussions. [passage omitted]

Literature, Art Symposium Held in Pyongyang

SK1409104188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1022 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA)—A symposium on brilliant successes in literature and art under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was held in Pyongyang on September 13.

Speeches on such subjects as "On Brilliant Successes in Literature and Art Under the Wise Guidance of the Great Leader and Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il Over 40 Years" and "Essential Characteristics of the Great Heyday of Our Literature and Art Ushered in by Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il" were made at the symposium.

The speakers stressed that our *chuche*-oriented literature and art have successfully embodied the immortal *chuche*-based idea of literature and art under the wise guidance of the party and the leader over the past 40 years and thus entered a new ground unprecedented in diversity of themes, realistic significance and high ideological and artistic character.

They said: The most important success made by our literature and art over the past 40 years is that it has steadfastly upheld, carried forward and developed the revolutionary traditions of literature and art established by the great leader President Kim Il-song under the far-reaching plan and wise leadership of the party and carried out the literary and art revolution with credit with it as a model and thus brought into full bloom literature and art of *chuche*, a model of literature and art of socialism and communism which are run through with the *chuche* idea.

The shining success in literature and art under the leadership of our party is also that it has consistently and continuously developed along the road of *chuche* without turns and twists, together with the advancing reality, and its creative upswing has been effected not only in a specific field but in literature and art of all kinds and forms as a whole, they noted, adding:

Another brilliant success in literature and art under the party's leadership is that the communist creative system and guidance system have been firmly established in conformity with the creation of revolutionary literature and art, the ranks of writers and artistes, the main forces of the creation, have been built up stoutly to be a guard detachment and death-defying corps boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, and the working masses of the people have become genuine enjoyers and creators of literature and art.

All successes achieved in literature and art under the banner of the Republic over the past 40 years are the shining victory of the chuche-based idea and theory of literature and art and a precious fruition of the wise guidance of the party and the leader.

The speakers called upon all the creators and artists to firmly uphold to and glorify long the immortal feats performed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in literature and art and effect a new upswing in the creation of revolutionary literary and art works.

WPK Message Conveyed to Pyongyang Builders
SK2209071688 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2100 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpts] The young builders and soldiers who are brilliantly implementing our party's magnificent plan for construction of the capital city have made great contributions toward turning Pyongyang, the city of revolution, into a more splendid and magnificent modern city and toward glorifying the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as a great festival of victors by registering proud success in the great construction struggle unprecedented in history of urban construction.

The congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee was conveyed to the builders, soldiers of the People's Army, and supporters who registered brilliant labor exploits in the construction of Kwangbok Street and major facilities in Pyongyang.

A rally of Kwangbok Street builders to thoroughly implement the militant tasks put forth by the congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee was held on the spot yesterday. [passage omitted]

Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, personages concerned, and KPA generals attended the rally.

Comrade Kang Hui-won conveyed a congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee to the builders, soldiers of the People's Army, and supporters who effected brilliant labor exploits in construction of Kwangbok Street and major facilities in Pyongyang. [passage omitted]

Youth Hold Joint Friendship Games in Pyongyang
SK2309043088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0422 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—Joint friendship sports games of young builders of Kwangbok Street and members of the International Voluntary Youth Service Brigade were held at the gymnasium of the Pyongyang School Children's Palace on September 21.

Sports and amusement games were held there.

The young builders and the members of the brigade held games, divided into "peace," "friendship" and "solidarity" teams.

They played basketball and volleyball and amusement games such as piecing together fragments of the festival emblem, running with an armful of balls and ball-dribbling of peepers [as received].

The youths of various countries who came to Pyongyang, the city of festival, to contribute to the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, have joined Korean young builders in significant labor at the construction site of the School Children's Palace in Kwangbok Street. They deepened friendship, solidarity and mutual understanding through sports and amusement games.

South Korea

Government Reviews Gorbachev Proposal on Korea
SK2309044488 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] It has been learned that the government assesses CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev's remarks concerning the Korean peninsula—made in his 16 September speech in Krasnoyarsk during a visit to Siberia—as the affirmative acceptance of the 7 July declaration and northward policy of President No Tae-u. Thus the government is reviewing Gorbachev's speech in many ways.

A person in authority at the Foreign Ministry said that the government evaluates the contents of General Secretary Gorbachev's speech as affirmative acceptance of President No Tae-u's 7 July declaration and northward policy and as an expression of his interest in the situation on the Korean peninsula and of change in the Soviet policy toward South Korea.

The person in authority also stated that he hopes relations between the two countries will be gradually improved in all domains and that such relations will become a concrete act which affirmatively contributes to achieving peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

The person in authority said the government pays attention to General Secretary Gorbachev's proposal to organize a multinational consultative council to discuss the issue of easing the state of military confrontation in areas where the coasts of North and South Korea, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan merge into one another, which is part of his seven-point proposal for the promotion of peace and security in the Asian and Pacific area.

The person in authority revealed that the issue of security in the Asian and Pacific area should be handled carefully so as to contribute to the peace and security of the world, while taking into full consideration the characteristic nature of this area and the security interest of relevant countries.

No Tae-u Interviewed on Domestic, Foreign Policy

Significant Remarks Noted

SK2309000588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 23 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u has renewed his firm determination to push ahead with democratization but remains strongly opposed to any subversive act denying the liberal democratic system.

In an interview with the vernacular CHUNGANG DAILY NEWS published yesterday, No said he will ensure public peace and order after the Seoul Olympic Games, acknowledging that the law enforcement authorities are now focused on security for the Games.

"There is no reason for the domestic political situation to become unstable after the Games," he said.

President No said he is ready to go to north Korea for talks with Kim Il-song pointing out that a tete-a-tete with Kim is the most effective and fastest way to solve reunification problems.

"Place, agenda and other procedures are not obstacles for the proposed talks," he said.

No, however, said that he will soon reveal his plan after examining the true intention of the Kim proposal on Sept. 8, because it contains some uncertainty and dubious points.

President No also said that improved relations with the Soviet Union and China and the establishment of ties with Hungary would be a starting point for building up Korea's new image in international society, including the socialist nations of East Europe.

It is wrong to see the sharp confrontation between leftists and rightists in domestic politics as the same as the extremes from shortly after the nation's liberalization in 1945, No said, it should be settled through dialogue and compromise as far as it involves maintaining the basic democratic system.

No also expressed the hope that the irregularities of the Fifth Republic will be resolved through the special parliamentary panel activities within this year.

Pledging that his election pledge of an interim assessment will be honored, the President said that the method and time have not yet been fixed, however.

Text of Interview

SK2309073788 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO
in Korean 22 Sep 88 p 3

[Interview with ROK President No Tae-u by Choe Chong-yul, chief editor of CHUNGANG ILBO, on the 23d anniversary of the newspaper's founding—date and place not indicated]

[Text] [Choe Chong-yul] Thank you for granting our request for a special interview on the 23d anniversary of the founding of CHUNGANG ILBO.

[No Tae-u] I feel the rapid passage of time when I hear that 23 years have already passed since the founding of CHUNGANG ILBO. Japan hosted the Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964, the year before the founding of CHUNGANG ILBO. Then our country was in political upheaval over the issue of normalizing diplomatic relations with Japan, the issue of martial law, and so on, and our country normalized diplomatic relations with Japan in 1965. After 23 years, we are now hosting a festival for the harmony of mankind, the largest in history, in which 160 of the world's countries are participating. I am struck with the contrast between then and now. This reminds me once again of the saying that history is pioneered and created.

I take this opportunity to congratulate CHUNGANG ILBO on the great success it has attained. I send my greetings to the family and readers of CHUNGANG ILBO and wish them everlasting success.

[Choe] The Seoul Olympic games have opened and are in full swing. You must be deeply impressed by these developments.

[No] I am not the only one. Also all the people will be deeply impressed. The world admired watching the scene of the harmony of mankind transcending race and ideology amid the waving national flags of the 160 countries in Chamsil Stadium. It is a dramatic event that an entire Olympiad is successfully held for the first time in 12 years in our divided country, in which the entire world, the East and the West, participates. International Olympic Committee [IOC] Chairman Samaranch also said that he has seen the best and the greatest Olympics in his life in Seoul. If we do our best for about 10 more days and lead the Olympics to a successful conclusion, the world will say that the people of the ROK have hosted an Olympic games more wonderful than those any of the advanced countries have hosted. It will be the shining victory of our great people. It will provide the ROK with a firm springboard from which to enter the rank of the advanced countries.

[Choe] What have been your greatest difficulties—while you have consistently involved yourself since Seoul was selected to host the Olympic Games—as sports minister, as the chairman of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, and as the president who declared the opening of the Olympics?

[No] Last weekend, the day after Norway was picked to be the venue of the 1994 Winter Olympics, I met King Carl Gustaf of Sweden. He has made every effort to bring the Winter Olympics to Sweden for 12 years. However, he expressed great disappointment and shock saying that Sweden may not be able to host the Olympic Games during his lifetime. There was considerable opposition from within when we tried to bring the Olympic Games to Seoul.

We had to experience a very difficult time 4 years ago when the IOC Executive Committee discussed a change of venue for the Olympics on the grounds of political unrest in the ROK. Los Angeles offered to host the Olympics instead of Seoul. I immediately flew to Lausanne where the IOC Executive Committee was meeting, and said: Who will compensate for the loss, the preparations for which all the ROK people have devoted everything they have? If you change the venue, we will make big tombs for the members of the IOC in the middle of Chamsil Stadium and inscribe there the names of those who killed the Seoul Olympics.

When Chairman Samaranch later came to Seoul, he said that he came to see his tomb and we all laughed.

[Choe] We are under the impression that our northward policy is making rapid progress, including the development of relations with the Soviet Union and China and mutual establishment of permanent missions with Hungary. What do you think the Seoul Olympics will bring about for Korea and our people?

[No] Our aircraft are carrying the Olympic athletes, sports officials and their families flying over the Chinese mainland and crossing Soviet airspace.

In addition, passenger airliners of many nations of the world are competitively landing at Kimpo Airport. We are watching such new changes with great attention. We should wisely cope with such changes.

Indeed, it is dramatic progress that we could not imagine even until recently that we would see Soviet artists performing in Seoul and the path opened for economic, cultural, and manpower exchanges with China, a country with which our relations have been severed for almost a half century.

The establishment of ambassadorial-level missions with Hungary, a Warsaw Pact member state, serves as an occasion for Korea to take a new position in international society, establishing relations with all nations of the world, including not only Western nations but also socialist states in East Europe.

We are opening the new era in conformity with a new trend of opening and reconciliation enhanced throughout the world by eliminating the remnants of the cold-war system.

I believe that based on this, a new breakthrough will be made in North-South relations, which have been frozen for the last 40 years. It is indeed deplorable that only North Korea, our fellow countrymen, did not participate in the Seoul Olympics, a great festival for the harmony of mankind in which the nations of both the West and the East are participating.

However, North Korea cannot remain a tightly-closed society forever. The Olympics will further promote our national pride and inspire our people to have a sense of opening and a more progressive spirit. This will accelerate the development of all sectors to a new higher stage. The entire world was impressed and surprised by the high standard of consciousness and the degree of maturity shown by our people when it saw the opening of the Olympics.

Our people have now come to have confidence that there is nothing in the world they cannot achieve.

[Choe] What influence do you think our northward policy will have on our friends in the West, including the United States and Japan?

[No] All the Western countries in Europe and America have diplomatic relations with China and the Soviet Union. Thus, I believe that eliminating factors that cause disputes through such relations, and promoting constructive relations as well, are beneficial to global peace and to the interests of the nations concerned.

The eastward policy of West Germany, a divided nation, made a contribution not only to peace in Europe but also to improving relations between the two Germanies.

All of our allies, including the United States, firmly support and encourage our policy for improving relations with all nations of the world. The relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula, as well as the stability of the situation in Northeast Asia, corresponds to the interests of these nations.

Is it not natural for the people who hope for the success of the Seoul Olympics to welcome to Seoul the socialist countries including the Soviet Union that boycotted the Los Angeles Olympics? In addition, it is good news that those nations without relations with us have come to South Korea en masse for the first time.

As the games progress, our people, with high sensitivity, will extend unsparring encouragement and cheers to all athletes demonstrating outstanding technique and beauty. We will give particularly warm cheers to the youths of our long-time allies.

[Choe] I think that hosting the Olympics has affirmative factors greatly contributing to the promotion of national strength but, at the same time, this also brings about some new burdens. Don't you think that after the Olympics, the people may feel a sense of emptiness and the sense of futility that comes as the result of a great event?

[No] I believe that the people's new sense of confidence in the nation's future will overflow in all domains of society, in addition to the new position of our country in international society. Of course, we will have this sense of emptiness that comes after a great festival. However, the nation's confidence and pride will be even greater than this feeling, and will accelerate our development. Our people have greater zeal for education and a more passionate desire for achievement than any other people of the world. They will never stay down in the present status nor will they be satisfied with it.

Our people realized today's "economic miracle" with empty hands and achieved "the miracle of democratic politics" even amid a grave national crisis similar to "standing on a rugged cliff."

Our people are hosting the Olympics far better than any advanced nation has. There cannot be any reason whatsoever for our strength to be split or directed in a negative way.

By closely cooperating with all people, with the leaders of the ruling and opposition circles and from all walks of life, I will advance the nation's forces, expanded by the success of the Olympics, to make them the motive power to expedite democracy and national reunification and to enable our nation to enter the ranks of the advanced countries.

[Choe] The people's feeling of uneasiness about the period after the Olympics is not negligible, and there is even a demand that things must change. How do you intend to deal with the post-Olympic period?

[No] I would like to stress that there is no reason for us to worry about the situation after the Olympics. During the past year, since June of last year, our democracy has come out of a long tunnel of 40-year vicissitudes.

With firmer confidence and mature capabilities after the Olympics, our people will advance and develop all sectors in politics, the economy, and society based on stability. Of course, there will be some internal difficulties.

At no time in the past 40 years has there been a time when our society did not undergo difficulties and trials. However, our people have overcome them. Are not they hosting the excellent Olympics today amid the bright atmosphere of democratic development?

There will be no greater difficulties after the Olympics than there were before the Olympics. It is true that various problems which were oppressed by means of force in the past erupted all at once during the past year. The government made all efforts to find the basic solution in the people's self-producing capability while refraining from exercising its public authority and power. Now the transitional period is about to close. I think that the agreement of the people has now been reached on the will to consolidate democracy based on law, order, and stability.

Democracy is not license but the freedom that individuals enjoy while observing self-regulation and rules agreed on with society. I may say that the minimum rule is that of law and order.

I will maintain law and order, together with the people, for the development of genuine democracy. Our society will certainly change in a democratic way. However, I will no longer tolerate the act of attempting to overthrow the free democratic system by means of violence and through class revolution. The forces of law enforcement, which have been inevitably directed to Olympic security in the past, will be turned to maintaining public peace, to ensure that the people's daily life will be free of uneasiness and worry.

I believe the situation of employer-employee disputes, aggravated since last year, must also change. The government will maintain the position of fair mediator without bias toward either side, employer or employee. Neither employers nor employees should attempt to accomplish their aims through oppression or collective acts that go beyond the rules of law and order. The act of violating laws and regulations should be strictly ruled out.

[Choe] We had social chaos for a while over North-South student talks. Don't you have an epochal policy of boldly accepting the demands of radical young students?

[No] I will boldly accommodate and accept the progressive and enterprising ideals of our younger generation and their burning desire for national reunification. I think that such active North-South student exchanges as grand cross-country marches toward Mt Paektu and Mt Halla by university students in the North and the South and holding North-South university student sporting events are very desirable. So, we have already proposed to the North that we hold talks between the North and the South for the realization of such North-South student exchanges.

However, North Korea has insisted on holding "student talks," while at the same time rejecting the North-South student exchange program we have advanced.

I also deem it desirable to allow our students to have access to materials on North Korea, including North Korean publications, so that they can gain correct knowledge about the actual current situation of North Korean society. If and when progress is made in our northward policy in the future I will allow our younger generation to freely travel in the broad Chinese mainland and other socialist countries, including the Soviet Union and East European countries, and will actively encourage them to witness with their own eyes and judge the real situation in these countries.

However, I think that a distinction should be made between such pure zeal of our younger generation and those who perpetrate violence in a bid to overthrow our free democratic system, believing and following North Korea's propaganda and agitation.

Parents, professors, and figures of all walks of life in our society should correctly guide such misled young people, though they are a small minority. If they cannot properly guide these misled young people, there is no way except to deal with them through the law.

[Choe] Confrontation between the leftist forces and the rightist forces is becoming very acute. What do you think of such a phenomenon?

[No] I think it is wrong to view and regard today's phenomenon in our society in the same light as the phenomenon of confrontation between the leftist forces and the rightist forces that we had right after national liberation in 1945. As our society has been rapidly industrialized, urbanized, and diversified and as democratization has been in progress, our people's ideological trend has also diversified. This is a natural phenomenon. This is also an indication that our society is developing.

The problem is precisely the ultra-leftist forces which have attempted to overthrow, through violent revolution, our free democratic society in which freedom and diversity have become the foundation of human life. I know the number of ultra-leftist forces is very small. I know most of our people will not accept them.

As long as our people firmly unite and share the same will to maintain and develop democratic order, the diverse public opinions among our people will be resolved through dialogue and compromise. So, I do not regard differences in opinion among the people as a confrontation between the left and right wings.

[Choe] What do you think of the present situation of a weak ruling party and strong opposition parties? Under such a situation I would think that it would be necessary to establish a new relationship with the opposition parties in order to smoothly deal with state affairs. What do you think of this? What was your impression of the three Kims when you met them recently?

[No] As you have just indicated, the present situation of a weak ruling party and strong opposition parties is a new and difficult phenomenon which we have never experienced before. I know many people worry about this situation.

However, such a new situation is changing the past relationship between the ruling and opposition parties—which were embroidered with confrontation, antagonism, suppression, and resistance—into a new relationship of sharing political responsibility with each other on the basis of dialogue and compromise. I believe this is what our people want and that this is the intrinsic quality of democracy. I have met the presidents of the opposition parties frequently to exchange views with them.

As a result, we have reached an agreement on various affairs such as the problem of making the Olympics successful, the problem of concentrating joint efforts for the national interest on the reunification question and foreign policy, the joint effort to eliminate the leftist forces, and the joint effort for political stability after the Seoul Olympics.

Our people do not want political instability, chaos, and political disputes. Our political parties cannot run counter to such a desire of our people.

[Choe] Concerning the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, some people say that it is time to put an end to what must come to an end and to punish whoever must be punished. What do you think of that?

[No] Not just the people and me but also the foreign Olympic family presumably felt sorry that former President Chon Tu-hwan decided not to attend the opening ceremony of the Olympics and that he in fact did not attend.

We can no longer stop our march to the future by being obsessed with the past. In this respect, I think it desirable to conclude this matter in the special National Assembly committee by the end of this year.

I met with the presidents of the opposition parties. All of them opposed political retaliation. I think that this is the unanimous will of the people, which was also confirmed in the recent elections, and that this must be wisely concluded in this manner.

[Choe] It is said that there will be changes in the government and the ruling party when the Olympics are over. Please tell me some factors that you consider important in appointing people.

[No] I think that in any era, the most important virtue of public officials is integrity and the attitude of devoted service to the people.

I will try to find and appoint honest people who have nothing to be ashamed of and who have an eagerness and conviction to serve the people. After appointing them, I will give them both power and responsibility and will make them responsible for what they do.

[Choe] As for your promise for a mid-term confirmation, when and how will you fulfill this promise? You said during the election campaign that you were willing to resign if you lost the mid-term confirmation. Then, what would happen to your term which is guaranteed by the Constitution?

[No] I have not decided when and how this confirmation will be conducted. However, I will fulfill, without fail, what I promised to the people. After we successfully conclude the Olympics, I will make a decision after listening to the opinions of all the people.

I think that even though the promise which I made during the presidential election campaign must be fulfilled, this must be done within the framework of the Constitution.

[Choe] When the Olympics are over and when the domestic political situation calms down, North-South relations will also enter a new phase. You proposed North-South summit talks on 15 August. Following this, Kim Il-song made a response on 8 September. Is there any possibility for the realization of North-South summit talks?

[No] I have believed that direct talks between the highest-level persons in authority are the most efficient and fastest way to improve the North-South relations.

On 15 August, I proposed a meeting with North Korean President Kim Il-song at the earliest possible date. I also said that neither venue, agenda, nor procedures in talks can be an obstacle to discussing acute problems on the future of the nation.

President Kim Il-song's response to this has many unclear and ambiguous aspects. While talking about reunification through a confederal state and other demands that are identical to his previous ones, he did not make it clear whether he will have talks only when these demands are met or whether these problems must be agenda items in talks.

I will decide my attitude after studying the true intention of North Korea. I will not spare my efforts if they are helpful in improving North-South relations.

[Choe] Are you planning summit diplomacy, meeting leaders of foreign countries after the Olympics? Do you think you will have a chance to visit Moscow or Beijing in the near future if northward diplomacy makes good progress?

[No] As announced on 1 September, I am planning to visit five Asian and Pacific countries this November.

In view of the effectiveness of summit diplomacy, I will not insist on any particular formalities regarding my travels and visits if it serves our interest.

If I can foresee it helping improve North-South relations and world peace, I am ready to visit any place in the world whether it is Pyongyang, Beijing, or Moscow, but we are in an unpredictable situation as to whether I will be able to make such visits in the near future, because my visit as head of state would be closely related to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

[Choe] How much of the newspapers, magazines, and television do you read and watch these days? Do you see any difference between the freedom of the press you had in mind at the time of the 29 June Declaration and that of today?

[No] My belief that freedom of the press is the essence of democratization has been consistent since the time of the 29 June declaration. I think it fortunate that since the 29 June declaration the press has been able to report and criticize freely and in a diverse manner without restrictions.

However, I am concerned over some of the press from time to time when they ignore the stern reality of the situation we are placed in and when they lose balanced opinion because they are too persistent about liquidating the characteristics forced upon them in the past.

Nevertheless, I believe this problem will be resolved by them as a mature press in a democratic society as they assimilate the two tasks they bear, namely the freedom and responsibility of the press.

[Choe] Ever since your assumption of office you have stressed that you will see to it that the capacity available from the growth in the national economy is turned to the well-being of the people. It seems that result has not been distinctly felt by the people. Some even note that growth has slowed, that there is apprehension over inflation, and that speculative deals have accelerated. In other words, they claim that no improvement has been made in the distribution of wealth but that stable commodity prices are no longer there. Don't you think a change in the basic concept is unavoidable?

[No] You may think that the result of the welfare policy is not distinctly felt. Satisfaction with one's well-being depends upon how much is given as against how much is demanded. At present, the efforts for the enhancement of the general well-being are being made more intensively than ever before.

For instance, in the state budget for next year we earmarked a 25 percent increase in the social development expenditure, a far greater increase as compared with the overall budget despite the scarcity of funds available.

However, the people's desire for their well-being is very great. Therefore, although the government will intensify its efforts for the general well-being, the people ought to be patient from a long-term point of view, and be aware that a problem of this nature can hardly be solved overnight, and people of all walks of life should make efforts together.

[Choe] The 29 June declaration was the most significant decision you have made, Mr President. I believe that from a certain viewpoint, a leader's timely decision will dominate all politics. Since you came to office, the people think that your decision making has been weak, although you gave the impression of being a moderate. Is this because you have had nothing to decide or are you waiting until the people demand that you act?

[No] It is said that politics is the art of choosing the right time and place. From the standpoint of those who are accustomed to the political culture of the era of the past when the previous presidents ruled the nation, the people may feel constricted by the series of situations in the past.

Today our society has become very complex and diversified. As a result, the interests of the various sectors and classes of society run counter to each other in many cases. Thus, participation of those who are involved in such relations and democratic procedures to resolve their conflicts and to reasonably arbitrate their interests are necessary.

Therefore, I consider it a matter of democratic leadership to make the best decision after waiting with patience until the sympathy of all is won. However, I will never miss the time to make a decision when necessary.

[Choe] We understand that you gave an anthology or book to Madam No as birthday gift. Do you do this often?

[No] Nothing is more sincere and significant than a book. I think a book is the most precious thing to present to the one someone loves most.

A poem depicts a beautiful heart and feelings that I cannot express orally to my beloved ones.

[Choe] Your daughter got married a few days ago. Didn't you have difficulty in selecting a son-in-law? Please tell us about your view toward marriage since you still have an unmarried son.

[No] I may say that the two became a couple with the agreement of their parents on both sides. Parents should support with love the selection of a partner by their son or daughter so that they can become a sincere, loving couple, holding each other dear.

[Choe] Whom do you meet in your off hours and who are your personal friends? Was there any occasion when you got dead-drunk after you became president?

[No] The whole life of the president is fully open without any privacy. I cannot conceal whom I meet and what I do, even if they are not reported.

I strive to listen to the voices of the people from various strata as they are. I intend to meet with the people and friends who frankly tell me about their thoughts. But

things are not going as I want. Because of the work and responsibility, I cannot find time to freely join gatherings with friends nor can I drink freely.

No Seeks To Prepare for Import Liberalization
SK2309001388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 23 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u has directed the cabinet to make people understand that imports of agricultural and marine products are inevitable.

Import liberalization, however, should be gradual under a prior notice system to minimize the impact on the domestic market, he said.

He told the cabinet yesterday to work out measures under which the profits from imports go to farmers and fishermen.

The President gave the instructions after receiving a briefing from Deputy Prime Minister Na Ung-pae on trade disputes with the United States and countermeasures at Chongwadae.

No said priority in economic policy will be given to development of farming and fishing villages during his tenure.

"It is not sufficient for farmers and fishermen to give government subsidies or to remit their debts in promoting the rural economy," No said.

"In regard with this, the purchasing price of grain this fall by the government should be made at a point giving benefit to both consumers and producers," he added.

He also said that the liberalization of capital markets and revaluation of the won in addition to imports of agro-fisheries products are inevitable to avoid trade conflict.

Restrictions Lifted on Photographs of Chongwadae
SK1609015188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 16 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] Restrictions on photographing the areas in the direction of Chongwadae were lifted yesterday.

A Chongwadae official said that photo taking is now permitted within a radius of 2km of the presidential mansion for the convenience of tourists at the special directive of President No Tae-u.

He said it is alright to take pictures from highrise buildings and Mt. Namsan toward the presidential residence.

News Media Allowed 'Soon' To Cover Chongwadae
SK2209235588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 23 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] The presidential office said yesterday that reporters of newly created media outlets will soon be allowed to cover Chongwadae.

"Chongwadae will be open to journalists in accordance with practices in democratic countries," officials said.

The officials' remarks came one day after the HANG-YORE SINMUN, one of the newly inaugurated vernacular dailies, ran a letter to President No Tae-u requesting access to Chongwadae in its Wednesday edition.

The opposition Reunification Democratic Party also urged the presidential office to open Chongwadae to newly born media organizations, including the HANG-YORE and the Christian Broadcasting System (CBS).

"We need time to get ready to allow all the new media organs to cover Chongwadae because of the limited space of the presidential secretariat and the unique nature of the work carried out by the presidential office," Chongwadae officials said.

They added the office will give fair opportunity to every legal print and broadcast media institute to cover Chongwadae.

Assembly Authority To Summon Chon Challenged
SK2309002288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Sep 88 p 12

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday claimed that it is "beyond the competence and thereby invalid" for a subpanel of the opposition-dominated Assembly irregularities committee to have decided to summon ex-president Chon Tu-hwan and his key aides to the witness stand.

DJP spokesman Kim Chung-wi said, "It is invalid for the document examination subpanel to have voted for the summonses because it is not empowered to hear testimony, but only to scrutinize documents."

Five members of the subpanel, all from the opposition camp, agreed to summon Chon, his former presidential security force commanders Chang Se-tong and An Hyon-tae and senior secretary by four DJP members. [sentence as published]

The subpanel, headed by Rep. Kim Tong-chu from the Reunification Democratic Party, will decide on when to hold hearings with the attendance of the witnesses, through consultation with panel leader Yi Ki-taek, also from the RDP.

The timing will be shortly after the close of the Seoul Games, slated for Oct. 2, in order not to affect the heating Olympic frenzy, Reps. Yi and Kim said.

DJP spokesman Kim stressed that without delegation of authority by the special Assembly committee, the subpanel is not empowered to call witnesses.

Kim Tong-chu retorted that the subpanel has been given authority to send subpoenas in order to complete its business of reviewing documents showing the Ilhae Institute's allegedly forced fund-raising.

If summoned, Chon will be questioned about his roles in the establishment of the controversial institute and fund-raising. Ilhae has been rumored to have been aimed at providing a job and another residence for Chon after his retirement.

Chang and An will be inquired into for their collection of huge sums of money from 56 donors, most of them renowned businessmen, possibly in return for favors.

Mayor Kim will be interrogated about why and how he received 1 billion won from Yang Chung-mo, chairman of the now bankrupt Kukje business group, in 1984 when he served as Chon's senior secretary.

Yang told reporters last weekend that Kim's aide urged him to give 1 billion won to Chon and he delivered the money in the belief it would be used for the Saemaul movement, then led by Chon's younger brother, Kyong-hwan.

College Sacks Professor for Controversial Remarks
SK2209234988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 23 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] Ansong, Kyonggi-do—Ansong College of of Chungang University has decided to sack Kim Tong-yi, a professor of Korean literature and well-known novelist, for his controversial remarks during last month's PEN [international organization of poets, playwrights, and writers] conference, school sources said yesterday.

The decision came after faculty members joined their students in demanding the ouster of Kim.

Scores of students have demonstrated on the campus, and occupied the college dean's office, demanding that Kim be removed.

American and some other foreign delegates to the 52nd International PEN Congress appealed for the immediate release of four imprisoned Korean writers.

Kim Tong-yi made a speech critical of the appeal at the congress' Aug. 29 opening ceremony.

The senior Korean novelist, chairman of the Korean Writers Association, asserted that writers are not outside the law, and some foreign countries which support dissident movements in other countries in disregard of those countries' law just because they are territorially divided commit a grave error of forgetting their human moral values.

Burma

Saw Maung Appeals to Public for Cooperation

BK2309122088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0945 GMT 23 Sep 88

["Explanation and appeal by General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council;" date and place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Dear monks and people: I would like to explain in order to prevent misunderstandings between the Defense Forces and the entire people, including the monks and laity, and to enable them to be informed of the Defense Forces stand.

The recent nationwide event began with political movements and peaceful demonstrations aimed at achieving genuine democracy. However, later, unscrupulous people bent on violence joined the movements, and a situation emerged in which peace and tranquillity and the prevalence of law and order in the state was undermined to a dangerous extent, where anarchic acts such as disturbances, intimidation, and brutality prevailed. The situation deteriorated and could not be controlled through political means.

Because the country was about to face a grave danger, the Defense Forces, had no choice but to assume the state power—although they were aware of the difficulties they would face. We are very unhappy about taking such an action.

We have formed a government to provide the attributes of a state, conduct international relations, and assign and carry out responsibilities. The fact that we have formed a government with very few people is evidence that we have absolutely no desire to hold on to state power for a prolonged period. My colleagues and I, and all members of the Defense Forces, pledge with sincerity and respect to the monks and people that we have no desire to hold on to state power for a prolonged period.

The State Law and Order Restoration Council led by me is giving priority to successfully carrying out the tasks spelled out in our Announcement No 1/8 as soon as possible. These tasks are:

- A. To restore law, order, peace and tranquillity;
- B. To provide security and facilitate transport and communications;
- C. For this organization to do the utmost to ease the people's food, clothing, and shelter needs, and to render as much assistance as possible to cooperatives and private concerns.

I would like to inform the people, parties, and organizations that will be participating in the general elections that our organization plans to hold democratic multi-party general elections as soon as possible, and work is

already underway in accordance with the fourth point of Section 1 in our Announcement No 1/8. Parties and organizations are to make preparations for registration in accordance with law.

It has only been a few days since we assumed our responsibilities. Please wait while we carry out our work, and I would like to advise [parties and organizations] not to make demands out of anxiety before conditions are stabilized, but to strive to keep their organizations under control.

We are members of the Defense Forces and our organization, which is made up of members of the Defense Forces, is an organization that has pledged loyalty to the state. We would like you to place your trust in us that we will not abandon and violate the pledge made to the state and people for any reason.

Our organization takes note, with respect and seriousness, of the 20 September appeal by the sayadaws [senior abbots] of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee.

I would like to say a few words at this point concerning public service personnel. In carrying out state duties, public service personnel should not subject themselves to the influence of any party or organization. They should discharge the duties fairly assigned to them by any government that is elected in the interests of the state.

At present, our country has come out of a period of destruction and a certain amount of stability has been achieved. Once stability is achieved we will have to start construction as soon as possible.

We would like to urge the citizens to cooperate with us so as to establish the multiparty system demanded by them. In order to prevent undesirable conditions from recurring while conditions become stable, I would like to warn unscrupulous persons not to form mobs to break into and loot and destroy public property, factories, and worksites. I would like to remind them that we cannot ignore but will take effective action against such criminal acts involving mobs.

As our period of responsibility is very short we will only be able to take limited action on social affairs such as health, education, and other social services. The long-term reforms in social services, such as in health and education, have to be carried out by the government that comes to power after democratic multiparty general elections are held.

We would again like to pledge that after we have transferred power to a government elected by the people in accordance with their democratic rights at free and fair general elections, our Defense Forces will carry out their original duties in national defense, security, and maintenance of law and order.

Therefore, I would like to appeal to parties and organizations that will be participating in the general elections, monks, people, and all those who desire a multiparty democracy to help and assist us so that democratic multiparty general elections can be held as soon as possible.

Weapons Taken From Police Station Recovered
BK2209154788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Due to the efforts being made to restore peace and tranquillity and law and order in the whole country, it is learned that illegal weapons have been captured.

On 20 September, security units raided the strike center (?in downtown) Yenangyaung. One typewriter, one copier, and three truckloads of documents were seized. From the information obtained from that strike center, our security units raided U Lu Maw's warehouse at Sunthaik ward yesterday. Captured from the place were locally made two 2-inch mortars each 3 feet long; one 2-inch mortar 4 feet long; one locally made [word indistinct] 2-inch mortar; and three locally made gourd shape grenades.

Similarly, on 21 September, after consultations with the Hlaing Township Sangha Committee, our security units recovered two Sten guns, three rifles, one Bren, and one M-16 from the cooperative store in No 5 ward.

Likewise on 19 September, after consultations with the monks, the weapons taken away from Kamayut police station—1 revolver, 1 carbine, 2 shotguns, 1 rifle, 2 submachine guns, 2 telephones, 2 short magazines, 26 rounds of shotgun shells, 8 rounds of .303 bullets, 38 rounds of .30 bullets, and 19 rounds of .22 bullets—were recovered, it is learned.

Clashes Reported in Pyinmana, Mandalay, Moulmein
BK2209173688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] At about 2030 yesterday, about 50 people bent on violence raided the Pyinmana People's Police Station by throwing incendiary devices and attacking it violently. Police personnel opened fire to disperse the crowds. Three of the attackers were killed, it is learned.

Similarly, at 2100 yesterday, a group of destructive elements, using carbines and Sten guns, attacked the 76th Infantry Regiment in Mandalay. As the security units returned fire, one of the attackers was killed.

At 2200, a destructive element rushed at a security unit truck at the junction of 35th and 81st streets. He was shot and killed. Similarly, a group of destructive elements drove a herd of about 50 buffaloes onto the Institute of Traditional Medicine (?near) the golf course at the foot of Mandalay Hill, where a security unit was

stationed. The destructive elements, following the animals, attacked the security personnel with slingshots and jinglees [metal darts]. Five buffaloes were killed in the return fire.

At 2200, the security wing of the Mandalay University strike center was raided. Eight disturbance makers were arrested.

Also in Mandalay, security units raided the Kokthein Nayon Galoni strike center and the Kapiya camp at 0830 this morning, and the Phayagyi Lese Nga Ta camp at 0900. Slanderous newspapers and diaries were captured, it is learned.

Yesterday, a group of destructive elements, using small arms, fired at the old council office in Kyaikpale ward of Moulmein at 2100 and at 2130. The group fled when security units returned fire.

Soldiers Surround Monastery in Mandalay
BK2209174888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1729 GMT
22 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Rangoon, Sept 22 (AFP)—Troops have surrounded a monastery in the northern Burmese city of Mandalay in a face-off with hundreds of armed monks and others inside and in the adjoining cemetery, residents said Thursday.

Soldiers sent in to clear protesters in Mandalay and Rangoon defying a military junta who seized power Sunday had been recalled from fighting ethnic insurgents in the north and east and had been told they were being sent to fight members of the banned Burma Communist Party, residents said.

They had been perplexed to find that they were facing students and monks, they added.

There had been some shooting at the Masoyein Monastery in the northern Burmese city in which five or six people had been killed, but the troops had not tried to overrun the site, apparently because they realised it would result in heavy casualties, residents reached by telephone from Rangoon said.

A strike centre had been established at the monastery during two months of mass unrest calling for an end to 26 years of authoritarian rule by the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) since General Ne Win, who seized power in a military coup in 1962, stepped down July 23. [passage omitted]

Residents said a patrol had been attacked with Molotov cocktails overnight and troops opened fire but there were no casualties. [passage omitted]

Khin Nyunt Meets With Military Attaches
BK2209145788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, director of Defense Services Intelligence, met foreign military attaches in Burma at the Ministry of Defense at 1400 today.

At the meeting, Brig Gen Khin Nyunt said he had extended the invitation so that important matters about the country can be explained. He said the Defense Forces had unavoidably taken over state power on 18 September, and this is despite the heavy responsibilities it is already bearing regarding the defense and security of the state. As all of you know, state power was taken over because of different reasons regarding the state of affairs in the country.

He said: if we study the events of the country, it can be seen that at first there were only peaceful demonstrations to demand for democracy. However, those bent on violence later joined the demonstrators, and as a result of agitation by destructive elements, serious infringement of law, such as inhumane beheading of people, started to take place. Some of the demonstrators provoked the Defense Forces and tried in various ways to make them fight the people with the aim of creating a division between the two. Finally, personalities were insulted. Those bent on violence provoked a Defense Forces unit at the Trade Ministry into shooting and gradually made the situation worse.

Up to 17 September, the Defense Forces were under strict control so as not to shoot because people might get hurt. The compassion shown by the Defense Forces in such a way should be understood. Those bent on violence took advantage of the kindness and benevolence of the Defense Forces, and gradually created an anarchical situation by causing problems and violent incidents. Insurgent organizations were also taking the opportunity to exploit the situation. The whole state machinery was paralyzed, and the people were facing difficulties. Therefore, it was unavoidable that the Defense Forces take control of the situation.

Brig Gen Khin Nyunt added: The aim of the Defense Forces is as stated in Announcement No 48 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council—restoring peace and tranquillity, and law and order, easing and securing transportation, and rendering as much assistance as possible to the cooperatives and the private sectors in their efforts to alleviate the people's needs for food, clothing, and shelter. Once these are accomplished, democratic multiparty general elections will be held as soon as possible. Since the State Law and Order Restoration Council wants to hold such elections as soon as possible, it is trying to control the situation. Once the elections are successfully completed, the Defense Forces will systematically hand over the state power to the party that wins.

Since the main responsibility of the Defense Forces is to carry out defense and security tasks, to safeguard sovereignty, and enforce law and order, they have no wish whatsoever to take control of state power. What they have done is to lend a helping hand to the people so their desire for a genuine multiparty democracy will be fulfilled. As soon as there is peace and tranquillity and law and order in the country, democratic multiparty general elections will be held, he said.

Officials Hold Meetings To Motivate Employees

Trade Minister's Meeting

BK2209162888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Colonel (Abel), minister of trade, met directors general and managing directors of departments and corporations under his ministry at the Procurement Directorate at 0930 today.

At the meeting, Col (Abel) said: As is already known by those present, the State Law and Order Restoration Council is rehabilitating the country, and trade should also be restored to normalcy. It is necessary, he said, for the workers to return to work as soon as possible.

Arrangements are being made so that commuter bus services will operate regularly as before.

When trade becomes normal, conditions will be created to permit the distribution of foodstuffs and general commodities urgently required by the people. Hence, trade personnel should work like a close knit family with one mind to ensure smooth trading operations.

Health Minister's Meeting

BK2209165688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Dr U Pe Thein, minister of health, met the directors general of departments under his ministry at a meeting held at the Ministry of Defense conference hall at noon today.

At the meeting, Minister Dr U Pe Thein said departmental work is being stalled because some public service personnel have not returned to work. In order to work for the health needs of the working people, organizational efforts must be made to ensure that all public service personnel return to work. Everything possible must be done to relieve the workers.

Work regarding contacts with international organizations and foreign countries should be resumed as soon as possible, he said.

Energy Minister's Meeting

*BK2209163688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 88*

[Text] Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin, minister of energy, held a meeting with the managing directors of corporations under his ministry at the Defense Ministry conference hall at 0900 today. The minister asked about the work situation and gave necessary instructions.

The minister said that petroleum, oil products, and electricity produced by the corporations under the Ministry of Energy are vital to the livelihood of the people, easing transportation, and the production of goods. Hence, efforts must be made with might and main to ensure normal operation of all tasks relating to petroleum, oil products, and electricity production, he said.

Information Minister's Meeting

*BK2209162388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 88*

[Text] Major General Phone Myint, minister for information and for culture, visited the Burma Broadcasting Service under the Information and Broadcasting Department and met the departmental personnel.

In the meeting, Maj Gen Phone Myint said the personnel should work in unity, and show a spirit of patriotism, unionism, and nationalism in doing their duties. He said he considers the personnel as his own family members and promises to work for the security and the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the departmental personnel.

He said he understood that the personnel were unable to attend work because of threats and obstructions. Hence, he called on those present to tell all the other personnel to return to work by 3 October. He said any one needing help, even regarding personal problems, can approach him any time; he will help them.

Those at the managerial level, he said, should keep a close watch on the difficulties of the workers under them and to help solve their problems. Assistance could be sought from him, he said.

He requested the personnel to work intimately and hand in hand with him.

Agriculture Minister's Meeting

*BK2209165288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 88*

[Text] Major General Chit Swe, minister of cooperatives, minister of livestock breeding and fisheries, and minister of agriculture and forests, had a meeting with directors general, managing directors, and directors at his ministry yesterday evening.

In his meeting, Maj Gen Chit Swe spoke about the people's desires—peace and tranquillity, law and order, security and ease of transportation, and democratic multiparty general elections. He said the taking over of power was not because of the Defense Forces' lust for power but only because of one desire—to restore law and order and peace and tranquillity so that fair, democratic general elections could be held as soon as possible. Public service personnel should also lend their help in this direction.

The ministries I am in charge of have a bearing on the state economy. Hence, open economic policies, such as free trading and joint ventures with foreign countries, will be practiced. Efforts will be made to ensure the success of projects being undertaken with loans and assistance from abroad and of the border trading programs.

Heads of departments are requested to approach workers to return to work as soon as possible.

Later, he frankly and intimately replied to the questions raised by the heads of departments.

Kachin Official's Meeting

*BK2209170488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 88*

[Text] The deputy commander, on behalf of the commander, who is chairman of the Kachin State Law and Order Restoration Council, met with heads of departments in Kachin State and members of that council at 1000 yesterday. He explained the policies of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and the tasks that the departmental heads should perform. The meeting ended at noon.

At 1230, the deputy commander met officers who are members of the Kachin State Law and Order Restoration Council and explained to them their code of conduct—not to abuse power, not to get involved in financial dealings, not to have immoral relations with women, not to mistreat the people, to work with might and main to accomplish the assigned duties, and to be disciplined like true soldiers and show comradeship in helping each other.

Irrawaddy Division Meeting

*BK2209172088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 88*

[Text] Brigadier General Myint Aung, commander of the Southwest Military Command and chairman of Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council, had a meeting at the Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council Office with rice traders, oil merchants, dealers of oil and consumer goods, mill owners, and boat operators at 0900 on 21 September.

At the meeting, Brig Gen Myint Aung said the Defense Forces, for the sake of the people, had taken over the duties of the country, and they would do everything

possible to relieve the people and bring down the prices of foodstuffs. He asked the traders to work as a team in ensuring the smooth flow of goods to Rangoon. He promised assistance so that watercraft that transport passengers and goods can operate as soon as possible.

He later replied to questions raised by the traders. The meeting ended at 1140.

At 1400, the chairman met the heads of departments in Irrawaddy Division. In this meeting, he spoke about law and order, peace and tranquillity, easing transportation, and meeting the food, clothing and shelter needs of the people.

He asked about the situation of jute procurement, rice cultivation, and preparation for winter crops. He said the department heads should compile accurate accounts of the present situation, resume necessary work, and undertake organizational efforts so that more workers will return to their workplaces.

Southwest Military Command Meets

*BK2209173288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 88*

[Text] Brigadier General Myint Aung, commander of the Southwest Military Command and member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, invited senior monks from all Sangha sects, elders, and division-level department heads to the Aya Shwewa Hall in Bassein at 0845 on 19 September and explained the situation to them.

After a five precept pledging ceremony, the divisional commander explained the announcements and orders of the State Law and Order Restoration Council. He also spoke about peace and tranquillity and law and order in all townships of Irrawaddy Division; security and ease of travel; meeting the food, clothing and shelter needs of the people; and the return to work without any fear by workers before the deadline. He said the Defense Forces will be neutral and will ensure that the democratic multiparty general elections that are held are the most free and fair.

He later received the advice of the senior monks. The ceremony ended at 1045.

Food was offered to the senior monks, it is learned.

Kayah, Kachin, Shan Workers Return To Work

*BK2209160688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 88*

[Text] Following the issuance of announcements and orders by the State Law and Order Restoration Council on 18 September, all dutiful workers, with the exception of those on leave and those who are traveling, have returned to work in states and divisions, it is learned.

All workers had returned to their workplaces in all Kayah State townships as of 19 September and in all Kachin State townships as of 20 September, it is learned.

Similarly, all workers had returned to work in the townships of southern Shan State—Loilem, Lai-hka, Mong Kung, Ke-hsi, Mong Hsu, Namhsan, Mong Nai, Mawmai, Langhko, Hsihseng, Mong Pan, Kunhing, Kalaw, Nyaungshwe, Pekon, Pinlaung, Ywangan, Pang-tara, and Lawksawk—and workplaces are operating normally, it is learned.

On 21 September, all workers in Ho-pong returned to their offices, and up to 80 percent of the workers in Taunggyi had also returned, it is learned.

Similarly, as of 21 September, up to 24 percent of the workers at the Namtu Bawdwin mines had returned to work. In addition, all workers in Kunlong, Ho-pang, Lashio, Hsipaw, Hsenwi, Kyaukme, Kutkai, Namhkam, Mu-se, Namsang, Namtu, Nawngcho, Mabein, Mong Mit, (Mai Rel), and Tangyan Townships have returned to work and workplaces are operating normally now.

Rail Services Resume Between Mandalay-Pyinmana

*JK2209155188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 88*

[Text] At 1510 today, it is learned that the Mandalay-Pyinmana southward bound train left Mandalay for Pyinmana. Since the issuance of announcements and orders of the State Law and Order Restoration Council on 18 September, it is learned that all dutiful public service personnel, with the exception of those on leave and those who have been traveling afar, have returned to their offices and resumed work in states and divisions.

Dutiful public service personnel of the Mandalay Railways Corporation have returned to work, and as a result the Mandalay-Pyinmana train left Mandalay at 1510 today it is learned.

Similarly, out of 168 workers of Mandalay Virginia factory, 92 have returned to work.

U Nu Reiterates Claim to Premiership

*BK2209144088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1427 GMT
22 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] Rangoon, Sept 22 (AFP)—Former Premier U Nu has reiterated that he is still the legitimate head of government after being toppled in a 1962 coup and has reconvened his parliament for November 6, informed sources said Thursday.

He has also been drawing up a cabinet list, the sources said, which already contains some 70 names which are being kept secret for security reasons.

But the move was not likely to garner significant support, analysts said.

Mr. U Nu affirmed September 9 he was still the legitimate premier as he had been toppled illegally by General Ne Win in a military coup in March 1962.

He named a rival government to the administration of then President Maung Maung, only to retract it a few days later after it failed to win support.

He said Saturday that people should take part in multi-party elections to end 26 years of authoritarian one-party rule by the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP), as offered by Mr. Maung Maung.

But Tuesday, two days after General Saw Maung took power in a military coup, Mr. U Nu told representatives of some 70 groups supporting him he had no confidence in the military, accusing them of gunning down 200 unarmed people, informed sources said.

Elections organised by them would not be free and fair as Mr. U Nu and his supporters would not take part, and anyone else who did so would be regarded as a traitor to the country, the sources quoted the ex-premier as saying.

Mr. U Nu said he was convening his parliament dissolved in 1962 for November 6, according to the sources. Local administrations would be revived under the pre-1962 system and a "peace army" and "peacekeeping police" would be formed. [passage omitted]

Thai Paper Interviews Aung San Suu Kyi
BK2309014988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
23 Sep 88 p 1

[By Alan Boyd in Rangoon]

[Text] Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi has called on the United Nations to pressure the new Burmese Government to negotiate with pro-democracy protesters.

But she warned in an interview with the BANGKOK POST that the international community should not intervene directly.

"I hope the United Nations makes a strong protest, but I'm wary of any kind of foreign external intervention in the affairs of the country," she said.

"This is very much an affair of the Burmese people, and I feel that we should be able to resolve it ourselves.

"But I hoped the international community would be a bit stronger about its protests. We would appreciate some moral support from all directions."

Aung San Suu Kyi attacked Western countries that continued supporting the Burmese Government through aid programmes.

"If you take the case of a country like Japan, we would like them to say they won't give aid to such a government, as West Germany has done," she said.

"I wish the international community would make it quite clear that the suppression by the armed forces is no way for a responsible government to behave. They should condemn such behaviour."

The opposition leader discounted fears that cuts in aid from abroad would aggravate food shortages in Burma.

"As a matter of fact, the people have not really had the benefit of the aid in the past 26 years. I don't think the people have benefited much from the aid that has been given to the Government," she said.

"We're going ahead and trying to get and distribute as much rice as possible. This is one of our main aims: to see that the people have enough to eat.

"In any case, the food position seems to have picked up. There are unconfirmed reports that there has been distribution of rice in some areas of Rangoon, but I don't know to what extent."

Despite Sunday's [18 September] military coup, Aung San Suu Kyi is still hopeful that talks could be held with the Government.

"On Tuesday night, the state council of the Buddhists made an announcement on the radio asking for negotiations. And obviously this is only done at the behest of the Government," she said.

"But whether this shows they want to cool the people down, or whether they still want to negotiate, we don't know."

She reiterated the refusal of opposition groups to take part in an election campaign if the Government proceeds with its declared intention of holding a multi-party poll within three months.

"Nobody has come up and registered, so no political parties have been formed. They're mostly little groups, they're not political parties.

"It's very difficult to understand exactly what they want to do, as you can't really have free elections if they're shooting people down in the streets. Nobody is going to believe in freedom.

"If you're not free to walk even along the streets and be safe, how can you be free to vote for somebody that the powers-that-be don't want?"

Aung San Suu Kyi admitted that the protest movement had been set back by the military coup, and expressed fears that the next step would be a crackdown on opposition leaders.

"A couple of opposition people were taken away. One was somebody who was helping me in the office and really had nothing to do with all this.

"Innocent people are being shot down for no reason at all. And it's not as if they are fighting back. I believe in some instances people were shot at from above as they were walking past—by snipers in buildings.

"I really think it's time the Government started thinking about the good of the country and the people, instead of just what they want to do.

"I would like every country in the world to recognise the fact that the people of Burma are being shot down for no reason at all."

Asked whether the opposition was sticking by its call for a non-violent response to brutal military force, Aung San Suu Kyi said the Burmese people must retain the right to self-defence.

"Whatever arms they have, it's a pitiable lot, very little. And if you're shot on, then people pick up guns and shoot back. One would say they were shooting in self-defence.

"It's not enough to say the armed forces are just putting down mob violence, it's just not true. Even if there is a mob, you don't put down a mob carrying catapults by using guns."

Cambodia

Hun Sen Receives SRV Construction Delegation

BK2209055288 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 22 September 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 September (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, received in Phnom Penh yesterday afternoon a delegation of the Vietnamese Building Ministry led by its minister, Pham Ngoc Tuong, which is paying a visit to Cambodia.

President Hun Sen considered the delegation's visit an important contribution to consolidating and developing the ties of friendship and solidarity and the cooperation between the two countries, in particular between the Cambodian and Vietnamese building ministries.

After briefing the guests on the current situation in Cambodia, he voiced his firm confidence that the relations will strengthen and develop with each passing day.

For his part, Pham Ngoc Tuong praised the remarkable achievements scored recently by the Cambodian people in their national defense and construction tasks.

He recounted to President Hun Sen the outcome of the talks he had with his Cambodian counterpart on the field of construction.

"We will do our best to further strengthen and develop the bilateral cooperation in the construction field in particular and between our two countries in general", concluded Pham Ngoc Tuong.

Cooperation Memo Signed

BK2209164388 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 22—A memo on construction cooperation between the Kampuchean General Department for Construction and the Vietnamese Ministry of Construction for 1989 was signed here yesterday [21 September].

Signatories were Ti Yav, general director of the Kampuchean department, and Phan Ngoc, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of construction.

Under the document, the Vietnamese side will help Kampuchea build a party school and compile documents on construction management and the production of building materials.

While here, it was received by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and held talks with Chea Chanto, candidate member of the PRPK Central Committee, minister of planning; Chhay Than, candidate member of the PRPK Central Committee, minister of finance; and Tang Saroem, minister of trade.

It visited the former royal palace, the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the concrete making plant, the fibrocement factory and several other economic and cultural establishments in Phnom Penh, and the Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

The Vietnamese delegation left Phnom Penh this morning after a week-long visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off by Ti Yav and other Kampuchean officials.

Pol Saroeun Thanks Polish Counterpart

BK2209055888 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Comrade Pol Saroeun, PRK deputy minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF General Staff, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade General Jozef Uzycki, deputy minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic and chief of the Polish People's Army General Staff. The message noted:

I would like to express deepest and most sincere thanks to you for your congratulatory message on my appointment as chief of the KPRAF General Staff.

May the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two peoples and armies, and particularly between our two General Staff Departments, further strengthen and develop.

Heng Samrin Makes Working Tour of Province
BK2109122388 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1115 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 21—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, made a working tour of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 300 km north-west of Phnom Penh, from Sept. 16-20.

While there, President Heng Samrin participated in a meeting of the provincial armed forces to review their activities in fighting and production over the past years.

He visited several army units and combatants' families in Puok District and war invalids and the security forces at Angkor Wat temples.

President Heng Samrin called on the local authorities and population to do their utmost to carry out the tasks of national defence and construction.

USSR, SRV's 'Expansionist Strategy' Viewed
BK2309072188 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 September 88

[Station commentary: "Have the Soviet Union and Vietnam Terminated Their Alliance of Implementing the Aggressive and Expansionist Strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific?"]

[Text] Over the past few years, the Soviet Union has repeatedly conducted propaganda claiming that it has no ambition of annexing Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific. It has pretended that it has been willing to improve relations with the regional countries and have the Cambodian problem resolved by political means in order to restore peace and stability in this region.

On 16 September, Soviet leader Gorbachev publicly proclaimed that the Soviet Union intends to relinquish its military base in Cam Ranh, Vietnam, if the United States abandons its Philippine military bases, and so on.

As for the Hanoi authorities, they have changed their arrogant and intimidating attitude to more flexible behavior and have talked more seriously about withdrawing their troops from Cambodia and resolving the Cambodian problem, as well as showing a desire to improve relations with the countries in the region.

Actually, those gestures are nothing more than an attempt to illusorily show that Vietnam and the Soviet Union are redressing their positions and strategies in the region. But what is the reality? Have they foregone their alliance of implementing the aggressive and expansionist strategy in the region?

It is true that, after waging a war of aggression against Cambodia for nearly 10 years, the Vietnamese have faced increasingly serious difficulties on the battlefields of Cambodia, in Vietnam itself, and in international arenas. The Soviet Union has met with huge losses in Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia, in addition to its serious burden in Afghanistan. However, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have not renounced or backed out of their aggressive strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific.

Since Vietnam and the Soviet Union concluded a strategic alliance on 3 November 1978, they have coherently implemented their strategy of aggression and expansion in the most open and active manner. Visibly, Vietnam allowed the Soviet Union to install its military bases in Cam Ranh and Da Nang, and then they invaded Democratic Kampuchea on 25 December 1978. This is a most obvious and serious threat to the region.

Ten years later, despite widespread condemnation by the international community and the UN General Assembly's nine consecutive resolutions for Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia, Vietnam still does not obey. Instead, it has sent more fresh troops to Cambodia every year. It stubbornly continues implementing its Vietnamization policy and tries to make the Vietnamese war of aggression into a Khmer internal affair.

Vietnam does not wish to have genuine discussion on a political settlement to the Cambodian problem so as to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in compliance with the UN resolutions. On the contrary, it has stepped up deceptive maneuvers aimed at legalizing the puppet regime it propped up in Phnom Penh—misleading people to accept its invasion of Cambodia once and for all, according to its Indochinese federation strategy.

The Soviet Union still remains Vietnam's firm backer in the war of aggression against Cambodia. In 1986, the Soviets increased their aid to Vietnam for the next five years from 12 to 13 billion dollars. Huge amounts of assorted Soviet armaments were further funneled to Vietnamese troops committing aggression against Cambodia in an attempt to help Vietnam annex Cambodia and achieve its Indochinese federation strategy. The Soviet military bases in Cam Ranh and Da Nang were progressively improved and expanded. Modern warplanes and warships, including submarines with nuclear weapons, were deployed at the Cam Ranh base. Moreover, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have and are planning to expand their military bases in Laos and Cambodia as well.

In summary, both Vietnam and the Soviet Union have not backed out of their aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Pacific at all. Instead, they continue to strengthen and develop the strategy in order to advance further forward.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union's aforesaid sweet words about peace, security, and stability in the region, as well as the settlement of the Cambodian problem or the so-called troop withdrawal from Cambodia, are nothing more than a deceptive psychological propaganda. It aims to circumvent international pressure on them and divert the regional countries' awareness, so they can together continue to implement their aggressive and expansionist strategy in the region. Nevertheless, the countries in the region have successively stated that they do not merely listen to the Soviet Union's words; they check their concrete deeds at the same time.

One cannot believe Vietnam if it simply announces that it has withdrawn certain thousands of troops from Cambodia but refuses to accept a troop pullout in line with a fixed timetable under international supervision and on the framework of settlement of the Cambodian problem. The battle is still going on fiercely throughout Cambodia—from the western border area to the east, adjacent to Vietnam. One cannot trust the Soviet Union, either, if it says it wants Southeast Asia and the Pacific to recover peace and stability yet ceaselessly provides aid, armaments, and ammunition to Vietnam.

Therefore, the joint opposition against the Soviet Union and Vietnam's aggressive and expansionist strategy should continue, in particular against their war of aggression in Cambodia. Opposition must continue to force Vietnam to unconditionally withdraw its troops from Cambodia and respect Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and integrity, as well as the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without any interference from outside, in conformity with the nine UN resolutions.

Philippines

Workers on U.S. Bases Say Wages 'Unfair'
HK1609104388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 16 Sep 88 pp 1, 12

[Text] Filipino workers employed in the US bases in the country batted yesterday for the scrapping of the "wage survey system" applied by US military authorities in determining their salary and compensation benefits.

The RP [Republic of the Philippines]-US bases labor agreement provides that wages for Filipino base workers in the country should be based on wage data obtained by US authorities from at least 36 progressive companies in Metro Manila.

However, the 23,000 workers affiliated with the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Associations (FFCEA) assailed this wage-determining system, charging that it is "unfair labor practice."

Through their president, Roberto A. Flores, the workers also denounced the practice by US military authorities of preventing the union from participating in the determination of the wage survey results.

The base labor agreement [BLA] mandates that the survey review process should be undertaken with the participation of the workers' union. Flores said that BLA does not contemplate a unilateral survey review system nor does it sanction a continuous review solely by US military authorities.

Flores said that any wage and compensation benefits to be given to Filipino base workers should be subject to collective bargaining agreement which is an inherent right of workers. He said that the salary increases intended for the 23,000 union members are very very minimal.

As announced by US military authorities, blue-collar employees will receive an average increase of 12.96 percent or a minimum of P2.53 per hour and 10.38 percent or a minimum of P2.77 per hour for white-collar employees.

Flores said that the workers should be given more since 85 percent of the survey results made this year on 36 progressive companies, showed 15 to 20 percent increases for white-collar employees.

In the case of blue-collar employees, Flores said the increases went up by as much as 23 percent.

He said that improvements in wages and compensation should be based on prevailing practices of representative progressive employing firms. These should be determined by periodic technical surveys to be conducted jointly by FFCEA union officers and US military authorities, he said.

Flores proposed that US military authorities allow the FFCEA union officials to participate in the determination of the pay structures of the Filipino workers.

Editorial Urges Unity on Manglapus' Bases Stand
HK1609103388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 16 Sep 88 p 4

(Editorial: "Manglapus in U.S.; a Time for Unity")

[Text] Some doubts have been raised about the need for Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus to travel to the US at this time. He had been scheduled to attend the special session of the UN General Assembly in New York. But his itinerary had been reset earlier to include a stop in

Washington where he will meet with Secretary of State George Shultz and with Congressional leaders with whom Manglapus had established close ties during his exile in the US.

The US is likely to view this as an attempt to break the impasse on the issue of compensation. It may be interpreted as a softening of Manglapus' stand and a sign of weakness in the Philippine position.

Mr. Manglapus explained that he felt it important to explain the Philippine position to a broader spectrum of American policy makers. It is widely known, of course, that Ambassador Nicolas Platt has taken advantage of his easy access to other Philippine officials for the purpose of selling the American line. And, unfortunately, enough of them have projected the weak links in the Philippines' negotiating strategy.

Recently, the view has gained ground in Washington that the US should reconsider the operation of their bases in those places where they are not wanted. The possibility of the bases pulling out or being phased out has sounded as a more audible refrain on both sides of the Pacific.

The process has reached a most sensitive passage, perhaps a critical turning point, if not a point of no return. The focus remains on compensation for the last two years of the Military Bases Agreement because officially the authority for negotiations does not go beyond 1991. On this issue the Philippines has so far rejected Washington's latest offer of \$502 million in annual aid for the remaining period of the MBA.

But just before his departure, Mr. Manglapus revealed that when Shultz was in Manila in June, they had agreed to work out a package of \$1.2 billion a year, made up of both hard and soft components. Manglapus assured reporters before he left: "We have no intention of going below the amount that we have already presented." In turn, Shultz described the amount as "out of bounds."

The success of Manglapus' mission in Washington requires Filipinos to rally behind him. He deserves the support of his countrymen and particularly, all the other officials of government. Filipinos must realize that there is nothing to be gained at this point by delivering different signals and sending separate messages to the other side.

We must speak to the US in one voice. Philippine officials based in Washington must do their part in explaining the Philippine perspective to the American community. And their view must be in agreement with the stand that Mr. Manglapus has taken.

Sightings of Superpower Submarines Viewed
HK1609082788 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 15 Sep 88 p 33

[By Nathan Castro of Interco Press]

[Text] The recent regular sightings of both American and Russian submarines in the Samar-Leyte area have been interpreted by political and military observers as a sign that both superpowers have stepped up their activities in the Philippines and a portent of more confrontation between the surrogates of the two big powers in the country.

Townpeople from the Eastern Visayan area have reported to Manila that both superpowers had been unloading military weapons and other material through their submarines in the Samar-Leyte coastal towns where they are met by local supporters who supervise the unloading of the military cargo and order their transshipments to other points inland.

Local executives have confirmed to Manila at least three landings made by U.S. submarines while military intelligence report that their agents have ascertained that Russian underwater craft have been possibly identified with the red star marking on the submarines.

The Soviet subs supply weapons for the insurgents while the U.S. unload weapons mostly for vigilante groups and other anti-communist teams mostly organized by local government officials and church leaders.

In some instances where dock landings are difficult, the submarines simply surface offshore a short distance away where they are met by pump boats into which the military cargo is transferred.

Observers have stated that the sudden increase of weapons for insurgents from the USSR could be because of reports that the local NPA leaders have decided to turn to Moscow for support after deciding that it could not depend on communist China to prop it up in its campaign in the Philippines to overthrow the popularly-elected government of President Aquino.

During the regime of former President Marcos, the NPA depended on China to wage its insurgency drive principally because Marcos had convinced Moscow not to aid the NPA which, after all, started out as a Maoist organization and formed by people who had studied in Beijing.

The tables were turned when President Aquino took over. She was able to extract a promise from Chinese leaders to give up their support for the NPA.

The insurgents' weapons from Eastern Visayas, landed mostly around the Carigara area, are transhipped to Luzon through the Bicol provinces and to the deeper southern points through Cebu and on to Davao.

Military observers had pointed out that the two superpowers' submarine landings in the Philippines could be part of the escalation of the struggle between their respective naval forces to gain control of the Pacific waters.

It was recalled that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had stressed in Vladivostok last year that "the Soviet Union is also an Asian and Pacific country" as he laid out a blueprint for a more active USSR role in the Asia-Pacific theater.

The Americans, on the other hand, had made a long-standing pronouncement that "the Pacific is an American lake."

It is no secret that the USSR would want to see the U.S. ousted from its naval base in Subic which they hope to eventually take over in case of a communist victory in the Philippines. The insurgents' time table is that they would be marching in the streets of Manila within three years.

If Subic is taken over by the Soviet navy, it would have control of passage on the corridor between Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, which they now supervise, and Zamboales through Philippine channels as Balintang, Balabac strait, and the San Bernardino strait down through the Malacca, Sunda and Sumatra straits to the Indian Ocean.

Subic Naval Base is that important and this has prompted the Americans to state if push comes to shove in the ongoing U.S.-Philippine military bases negotiations, they may be willing to give up Clark Air Base but not Subic.

The U.S. recognizes the importance of keeping the sea lanes open from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean and the Hormuz strait between the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman for global security and economy.

The Philippine waters have been described as vital "choke points" and this could be one of the major motivations in those now-regular submarine sightings not only in the Samar Leyte area but also in other ideal landing points as the Ilocos coastline, Pangasinan, Bicol coastal towns and in Zamboanga.

Those landings could also be part of the confrontation between the two superpowers to influence ASEAN nations whose leaders are themselves quarreling, caught in conflicting biases between the two big powers.

Soviet Embassy Denies 'Rumors'
HK1909111188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 18 Sep 88 p 11

[By Rv Mapile]

[Text] The Soviet embassy in Manila deplored speculations on alleged "sightings" of Soviet submarines in the coastal areas of the Philippines, ostensibly "to supply weapons for the insurgents."

"Such malicious rumors, spread clearly by biased and ill-intentioned people in some media have nothing to do with reality," the embassy said.

The embassy statement said the USSR pursues its principled policy of strict non-interference in the domestic affairs of the Philippines, as well as that of respect for its sovereignty.

"The groundless nature of this sort of accusations has been repeatedly affirmed by the Philippine authorities, including the military," the embassy continued.

"We are convinced that Soviet-Philippine friendly relations will further be advanced and strengthened on that basis, despite some obviously deliberate attempts to disseminate false information and mislead public opinion," the embassy said.

PRC Ambassador Denies Link With Communists
HK1609094788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 16 Sep 88 p 8

China does not maintain links with the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) but keeps only "a sort of moral relationship" with it, Wang Ying Fan, the new Chinese ambassador to the Philippines, said yesterday.

Wang explained [by] the "moral relationship" he did not mean China was supporting the CPP or recognizing it as the legitimate representative of the Filipino people.

He said it meant his country "sympathizes" with CPP only in terms of its "faith or belief in communism."

In his first public speech, Wang told members of the Manila Rotary Club that although China maintained "moral relationship" with communist parties all over the world, it did not intend "to make use of this relationship to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries concerned."

"I am aware that some people here in the Philippines are concerned about China's policy towards the communist party. I would like to reaffirm that we consider the issue of communist party in the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries purely their internal affairs," he said.

At the open forum, Wang also said that "in principle," China was "opposed to the stationing of a base by a foreign country in another country like the Philippines."

Asked to make a categorical reply as to whether China was in favor of allowing the American military bases here to stay beyond 1991, Wang replied: "That's a very sensitive—issue...But I think that's purely an internal matter between the Philippines and the US."

The US has claimed that China, along with the members of the Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN), favor the retention of the bases here.

But none of these countries, except Singapore, has come out categorically in favor of the bases' retention.

Wang accused "certain people" of attempting "to sabotage the friendly relations between China and the Southeast Asian countries such as the Philippines," by "stepping up seizure and occupation" of the Spratly Islands.

Wang did not name names, but was apparently referring to Vietnam, which like the Philippines, Malaysia and Taiwan, is also claiming a 33-island group known as the "Spratlys."

Wang urged that "pending a satisfactory solution" to the Spratlys conflict, "none of the (claimant) countries should take any measures or action which might lead to the worsening of the situation of this area."

Asked to comment on reports that foreign affairs officials had expressed concern over China's creation last April of its Hainan Province, which included all of the Spratly Islands in its territory, Wang said: "I think we have differences here, but it's our position that the Nansha Islands falls under the jurisdiction of Hainan."

China calls the Spratlys "Nansha," while the Philippines, which claims seven of the 33 islands, calls them "Kalayaan." [Freedom Islands]

Columnist Comments on Malaysian 'Muddle'
HK1609101388 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 16 Sep 88 pp 1, 7

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Lesson to Malaysia: Don't Push Filipinos Too Far"]

[Text] Amid the muddle and hysteria over the "annexation" by Malaysia of some islands of the Turtle Island group, three things seem clear: (1) Filipinos have, after a long while, at last found a focus for national unity in the bash Malaysia (not "Crush Malaysia," a la Indonesian President Sukarno's style) campaign; (2) the vulnerability of our sea frontiers to incursions by expansive (which is not the same as expansionist) neighbors; and (3) the lopsidedness and obtuseness of our defense policy built around the concept of reliance on mutual defense arrangements with the United States.

It warms my heart to see that in the wave of jingoism over the new dispute with Malaysia, Filipinos who cannot stand being thrown in the same room are now embracing a common cause. What more powerful bonding element exists than the possibility of going to war against a foreign devil—white or brown. In the post decolonization period, brown devils represented by a feudal ruling class, albeit native, can be as obnoxious as white devils.

If President Aquino were as manipulative and demagogic as some Third World leaders of the post-colonial period were, she could ride on the nationalist wave churned by the

dispute with Malaysia, and, in the process, divert attention from the mud-slinging over corruption, which seems to obsess oppositionists like Vice President Salvador Laurel and Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile.

There is reason to believe that their obsession is driven by their determination to arrest the further decline of their political fortunes, rather than by a desire for a cleanup. For if President Aquino launches a crackdown against corruption, that would deprive Mr. Laurel and Sen. Enrile of a major issue against her Government.

Malaysia has, thus, handed to us an issue with vast potential for national mobilization, something which has dissipated after the Edsa "revolution." If former President Marcos acted as the hate object for mass mobilization (against him), Malaysia today is serving a similar function. So, regardless of the confused state of the factual basis of the "annexation" reports, the Malaysia dispute is God-sent. Maybe, Divine Providence has yet to lose His patience with us, despite our foolishness and the prodigality of our leaders to squander opportunities for a national renewal offered by the Edsa euphoria.

The argument that the Armed Forces, particularly the Philippine Navy, had invented the reports of "annexation" to build up a public-opinion lobby for the military's huge budgetary increase, now undergoing hearing in Congress, is not that important any more. Budget hearings or not, intrusions by the Malaysian navy into our waters in the South are a fact of life; the incursions had been routinized until the Malaysians became so brash and arrogant that they seized 49 Filipino fishermen five months ago.

The death in Malaysia of one of the captives sparked national anger. The lesson that the incident taught Malaysia—and that Mr. Marcos had failed to learn—is not to push Filipinos too far. In fact in 1985, the Malaysian navy raided a Filipino coastal village off Palawan in hot pursuit of Filipino pirates reported to have robbed a bank in Malaysia. The Marcos government did not take offense, and merely dismissed the incident with its silence.

Having been aroused by the new incidents, the Filipinos are now probably in the mood to submit to a national conscription to man an expedition to guard our southern frontier, not to mention mount an invasion of Sabah. Even if our Navy is out moded, comprising mainly of World War II surplus vessels handed over by the US, it has a few destroyer escorts that have thicker armor than the more modern frigates of the Malaysian navy.

The destroyer escorts certainly have guns that could at least be fired to send a shell across the bow of offending foreign vessels. Don't forget that the Navy has a wicked reserve of firepower. This was demonstrated when the Navy and the Air Forces devastated Jolo during the

Muslim wars of the Martial Law years. The gutting of Jolo had changed the landscape of that historic and proud town. One wishes the victims were not Filipinos.

The controversy over the "annexation" constitutes the most serious setback to any move to drop the Sabah claim, or to the search of an amicable settlement of the dispute. Malaysian arrogance and mindless provocations have forfeited whatever little residual goodwill remained in Filipino-Malaysian relationship, which has never been warm anyway.

It demolished the efforts of President Aquino to weave an intricate fabric of agreements, including those on border patrols and expanded trade, as a policy package accompanying the plan to drop the Sabah claim.

The hostile public opinion whipped up by reports on the seizure of the Filipino fishermen at the Spratlys, followed by Malaysian incursions (I am not prepared to accept the reports of "annexation"), does not permit the Aquino Government to press for the relinquishment of the Sabah claim.

Sen. Leticia Ramos Shahani, who filed the bill in the Senate seeking to drop the claim by redefining Philippine territory, has demonstrated a sensitivity to public opinion. She is now swimming with the public opinion tide (proof that public opinion can be a tyrannical master), and is, indeed, sponsoring strong diplomatic measures against Malaysia, including the downgrading of our diplomatic relations with Kuala Lumpur. Unfortunately, her proposals were based on erroneous information.

For the rest of the life of this Government, at least, no politician will ever pick up the cudgels for abandoning the Sabah claim, unless he or she is inviting political suicide.

Any Filipino who now proposes the dropping of the Sabah claim, no matter how cogent his argument is, is likely to be stoned to death.

Another casualty in this dispute is the ASEAN. The tortured relationship between Manila and Kuala Lumpur has been a chink in ASEAN's armor. The dispute highlights one feature of ASEAN that it has tried to underplay. That feature is that ASEAN members have more differences than areas of harmony. This dissonance cannot be hidden by tons of communiqués issued after those countless and boring ASEAN summits and ministerial conferences—usually an excuse for bureaucratic ego-trips among ASEAN officials.

The prodigious ASEAN output of reports and documents is legend. The economic incompatibility of its members is most pronounced in trade, in which it has a much larger exchange with nations outside the region than among its members.

Last but not least, facts were debilitated in this controversy. Latest information (read today's 'Chronicle') says that the controversial "map" allegedly showing Malaysia's "annexation" of some of the Tawitawi islands is a navigational chart. In that chart, one line indicating a suggested route was read as Malaysia's drawing of its boundaries bifurcating Tawitawi.

The lesson for senators and warmongers is to please leave interpretation of navigational maps to experts before shooting from the hips. Despite the red faces, the Malaysians deserve all the bashing—thanks to their bungling, which should be sufficient to demand a parliamentary vote of confidence on the Mahathir government. Oops! I nearly forgot that Dr. Mahathir has jailed his political opponents and rigged the political process to tighten his grip on power.

Australia Grants \$29 Million in Development Aid
HK1609074388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] The Australian Government has granted the Philippines 29 million dollars, or 500 million pesos in development assistance. Johnny Gollugo of the Australian Embassy has the details:

[Begin recording] According to Australian Ambassador John Holloway, Australia's development assistance under the Aquino government has now gone up by 60 percent. Ambassador Holloway said that part of this assistance will be used to reduce the government's budgetary deficit for the departments of health, education, and social welfare. Allocations have also been made for repair and maintenance of school buildings and health centers nationwide. The large integrated development area in Northern Samar, a project launched by Australia 10 years ago, will be completed by December. Australia has put 50 million Australian dollars or 750 million pesos into the project.

Ambassador Holloway added that Australia's development assistance in the next few years will include financing of projects in education, agriculture, health, and water supplies. Plans are also being made for the sending of Filipinos to Australia for technical assistance and training. [end recording]

Aquino Approves Postponement of Barangay Polls
HK2209042388 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT
22 Sep 88

[Text] President Aquino has approved the recommendation of the military to postpone the November barangay elections to May next year. The president had earlier urged Congress to pass a bill seeking deferment of the election following military reports that many of the country's barangays are heavily infiltrated by rebels.

Palace sources said the president would formally announce today the position of the executive branch on the holding of the barangay elections.

Meantime, a majority of the coalition senators were opposed to the House of Representatives' proposal to postpone the scheduled November 14 barangay elections to May next year. Senator Aquilino Pimentel Jr, chairman of the Senate committee on local government, said more than half of the Senate members were against the postponement. Pimentel said they believe there is no sufficient reason to delay the political exercise.

For his part, Senator Ernesto Maceda said the remedy is not to postpone the elections but to determine which of the barangays under rebel influence are to have such an exercise postponed.

[Begin Maceda recording] The main problem really that is being used basically for the postponement is the insurgency; but if that were true, if that is valid, then I would like to call your attention to the fact that only the last 2-1/2 years of the Aquino administration were [words indistinct] to liberate around 400 barangays. (?So that) then last year when they said that 20 percent were influenced [words indistinct]. They now say that 18 percent, or about 7,800, are influenced. So if it is so, then it would take many years before we can hold barangay elections because we can only liberate 400 or 600—or even if you double it—800 a year. And there are 7,800 to liberate. [end recording]

Senators Oppose Postponement
HK2309054588 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Senator Ernesto Maceda suggested that a public hearing be conducted to reach a consensus on the proposal to postpone the barangay elections from November 14 to May next year. Maceda delivered a privilege speech opposing the postponement. He said he cannot understand why the election should be postponed when the Commission on Elections had already announced that it was ready to conduct it. He also said President Aquino must have been fed with the wrong advice. He said that this would send a signal to the world that the government is not in control of the situation and is unstable. It will also scare foreign investors.

Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile, on the other hand, said the postponement might be a ploy by the administration to militarize the countryside by strengthening the Citizens' Armed Forces Geographical Units. Enrile said it could also be a ploy to allow the Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [Struggle of the Democratic Filipino] to organize the provinces so as to strengthen its forces. Thus far, only Maceda, Enrile, Senate President Jovita Salonga, Senators Aquilino Pimentel and Joseph Estrada were reported to have

expressed opposition to the postponement. Salonga and Pimentel have expressed the view that there is no valid reason to postpone the barangay election.

Ramos Stresses Need for Financial Support
HK2209084188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos spoke of the need to pay attention to the financial needs of the Armed Forces in order to attain the much-desired stability in the Philippines.

In his speech before the Rotary Club at the Manila Hotel this afternoon, Ramos spoke of the incorrect views that many tend to have on defense and security expenditure:

[Begin Ramos recording in English] Defense spending has always been a controversial topic in most countries. People tend to think that it is mainly spent on weapons and ammunition. But the point is that while it is true that a developing country would rather have its money spent on economic growth than on defense, it is equally true that one cannot half-sustain economic growth without political stability and internal security. The only proven guarantee of such stability over the long term is political stability coupled with military strength that is sustainable over the long term. There is a need for a strong and continuing posture in the defense of some parts of our territory. And if we must maintain such a position, then we must have the [word indistinct] and the will to support it.

The Philippines continues to face the most formidable internal threat to its security at this time, and yet we continue to have one of the most thinly spread and inadequately supported Armed Forces among the ASEAN countries. [end recording]

Ramos also expressed the hope that the 1989 proposed military budget would enable the Armed Forces of the Philippines to defend programs intended to bring social justice to the smallest man in the country, such as infrastructure projects and the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program.

He added that the eventual phase-out of U.S. military bases is another instance where the military will be expected to help the government. [sentence as heard]

De Villa Orders Probe of Officers' Statements
HK1609113188 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0900 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa has ordered a thorough investigation of three incidents involving controversial statements made by military officials to the media and which resulted in embarrassment to the Armed Forces of the Philippines

[AFP]. This was revealed by De Villa at the Officers' Club in Camp Aguinaldo after a ceremony held at the AFP general headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo.

The three incidents include: an announcement by Commodore Juanito Cortez, Navy District 6 commander in Zamboanga, who reported the annexation of six Philippine islands by Malaysia; a statement by Colonel Apolinario Castano, deputy commander of the Visayas Command, who claimed that the Communist Party of the Philippines counts among its members some 1,000 priests and nuns; and finally, a statement by Colonel Marino Filart, Regional Command 5 commander based in Bicol region, declaring a unilateral cease-fire in his area of responsibility.

De Villa added that personal statements contrary to AFP positions are inevitable. When asked if the three men will face a general courtmartial, De Villa stated that the cases as well as corresponding punishment are still under study. According to De Villa, he will find out the results of investigations on Monday and will make them public as soon as possible.

Bing Formento reporting from Camp Aguinaldo.

Orders Officers Relieved

HK1909044388 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Sep 88

[Text] Armed Forces Chief General de Villa has ordered the relief of Commodore Juanito Cortez, commander of Naval District 6, and Colonel Apolinario Castano, deputy commander of the Visayas Command, effective today. The relief order came as a result of separate investigations ordered earlier by De Villa. The inquiry showed that Commodore Cortez violated standing policies concerning the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] command structure and the concept of chain of command by failing to convey, through proper channels, such information of national and international import that should be acted upon and approved by higher authorities before disclosing it outside the AFP.

In the case of Castano it was found that he had violated specific instructions issued by the AFP chief of staff with regard to making public statements that have no basis on official records, and that he spoke for the AFP when he was not authorized to do so. AFP spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo said that, based on the findings of the board of inquiry, Commodore Cortez acted in good faith and with enthusiasm, but his statement was inaccurate and turned out to be unverified, thus creating a national furor. It will be recalled that Commodore Cortez announced the alleged annexation by the Malaysian Government of the six islands of the Turtle Island group. Cortez also told some lawmakers of the alleged illegal intrusion by several Malaysian naval ships beyond Philippine borders, which immediately stirred a diplomatic row between the two countries.

Colonel Castano, on the other hand, disclosed publicly that some 1,000 members of religious groups nationwide, including priests and nuns, are suspected to be members of or are supporting the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Mitra Elected President of New Party

HK1709022788 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr was unanimously elected as first president of the Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino or LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] by 5,093 delegates who constituted the founding members of the new party of the administration. Among the 5,093 delegates are 7 senators, 158 congressmen, 42 provincial governors, 30 city mayors, 1,140 municipal mayors, and 3,715 others, including vice mayors, vice governors, provincial and city board members, and cabinet members.

The party officials, including four vice presidents, secretary general, and national treasurer, will be elected later by the national council from among themselves. All the officials including Mitra will serve for 2 years.

Sison Faces Arrest 'Moment He Returns'

HK1909051188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] Jose Maria Sison will be arrested the moment he returns to the country from Europe. This is in relation to the the subversion charges filed against him by the government. Sison is the founding chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. The Defense Department said that the charges against Sison are based on signed testimonies of witnesses. One of the charges involves Sison's speech in Europe, where he was reportedly soliciting funds for the organization. Earlier, President Corazon Aquino instructed the Foreign Affairs Department to cancel his passport. Sison is one of those whom the president ordered freed from prison following the success of the People's Power revolution.

Meanwhile, several rebel leaders believe they were deceived when Jose Maria Sison was reelected as CPP chairman. This was disclosed in documents seized by the military from the NPA. According to a letter from a certain Comrade Iska, they are upset about the supposed treason. She also accused high-ranking leaders of the organization of covering up their move to grant Sison the CPP leadership again.

Lack of Extradition Treaties

HK2309093788 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Jose Maria Sison cannot be ordered to return to the country because the Philippines does not have an extradition treaty with the European countries, Middle

East, North America, and Africa. Vic Pambuan from Malacanang has the details:

[Begin recording] Jose Maria Sison's passport was issued after he was released from custody in 1986, but President Corazon Aquino ordered its cancellation last week following a recommendation from the Department of National Defense.

The military has charged Sison with violating the Republic Act No 1700 or the ant subversion law, the punishment for which is death. Sison had already faced charges during the time of martial law. The military has filed another case against him for his renewed efforts to help the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP].

We have an extradition treaty with three countries, namely: Thailand, Indonesia, Australia. The treaties were forged during the Marcos regime. According to the Department of Affairs' treaty division, the Philippines does not have any extradition treaties with any of the European countries, like the Netherlands, where the communist-led National Democratic Front's information office is based.

The military reported that Jose Maria Sison was seen having discussions with some western countries. Meanwhile, the government is trying to get him back to the country. He is reportedly working for the overthrow of the government again. Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Manuel Yan said they do not know where the CPP chairman is at present, but the government will exhaust all means to get him back here. [end recording]

Military 'Can Prove' Charges
HK1909045588 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Sep 88

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] high command says it is confident it can prove the subversion charges filed against CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] Chairman Jose Maria Sison. AFP spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo said there was already sufficient evidence to substantiate the subversion charges. Meanwhile President Aquino has directed Foreign Affairs Acting Secretary Manuel Yan to withdraw or cancel Sison's passport immediately. In a letter to Yan the president said a complaint for violation of Republic Act 1700, otherwise known as the anti-subversion law, against Sison was filed with the provincial fiscal of Rizal on September 14, 1988. The filing of the charges was based on the sworn statements of witnesses attesting to the fact that after his relief from military detention sometime in April 1986, Sison remained and continued to be a ranking member in the hierarchy of the CPP. Captured CPP documents and computer diskette printouts established that Sison had been designated and assumed the leadership as chairman of the central committee of the CPP.

'3,566' Ex-Rebels Take Oath of Allegiance
HK1709021988 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] A total of 3,566 former rebels took their oaths of allegiance to the Philippine government during the week. Military reports say some 260 of the former rebels in Himamaylan Town pledged loyalty to the Philippine flag Monday, while 3,306 others returned to the government Thursday. The former rebels were urged to organize themselves in order to prevent reinfiltration of the underground movement in their town, which is 100 kilometers from Bacolod City.

Military 'Claims' Gains Against Bicol Rebels
HK1909050588 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Sep 88

[Text] The military claims it has had the upper hand in combat against the New People's Army in the southern Tagalog and Bicol regions since January 1st this year. Brigadier General Raul Aquino, commander of the 2d Infantry Division of the Philippine Army, said the kill ratio is now three NPA guerrillas killed against one soldier. Aquino attributed the favorable trend to the all-out counterinsurgency operations by government forces. He said that from January 1 to September 16, the 2d Infantry Division conducted 110 major combat operations, 326 minor ones, and 7,102 ranger-type combat operations which resulted in the killing of 88 NPA rebels, the wounding of 24, and the capture of 43 others during that period.

Tight Security for Festival in Bicol
HK1709083388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0800 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text]. The military will enforce a six-step security program in Quezon and Bicol to avoid possible incidents during the celebration of the Penafrancia festival. In 1986, communist rebels bombed the Tara Bridge in Sipocot, Camarines Sur, causing many tourists and pilgrims to keep from away the festival that year. Consequently, Brigadier General Raul Aquino, commander of the army's Second Infantry Division, assured local residents that soldiers have been deployed at major roads, buildings and airports. The military is also keeping a tight watch over leading government installations and commercial establishments throughout the province.

Possible Renewed War With MNLF Viewed
BK2309050288 Manila PNA in English 0436 GMT
23 Sep 88

[Text] Manila, Sept. 23 (OANA/PNA)—Philippine Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos warned on Thursday about the possibility of renewed war between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) secessionist rebels and the military in southern Philippines.

The warning came on the heels of persistent reports about the possible return from self-exile of MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari.

In a speech before the Rotary Club of Manila at the Manila Hotel on Thursday, Ramos stressed the need "to maintain our vigilance over the unique tendency of the Mindanao conflict to flare up at the spur of the moment."

"We must sustain with greater vigor the diplomatic as well as developmental initiatives in that part of the country, while at the same time maintaining effective deterrence against potential conflicts through the deployment of sufficient military forces," Ramos said.

The defense chief also said that the government must steadily build up the peace-keeping role to sustain peace now prevailing in Mindanao.

The Armed Forces had said earlier that 40 percent of its forces had been deployed in southern Philippines to fight the MNLF and the New People's Army (NPA), military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

The MNLF engaged the Philippine Armed Forces in a full-scale rebellion in 1972 to push for an independent Muslim state carved out from Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan in southern Philippines.

Despite being caught off-guard, the military was able to contain the offensive and successfully launched its counter-attacks against the MNLF. An estimated 50,000 people, both combatants and civilians, were killed at the height of the MNLF offensives.

Over the years, thousands of MNLF [rebels] returned to the fold of the law with most of the original 90 MNLF commanders who were trained in Sabah now working with the government.

Commission Said Ready To Talk to MNLF
HK1709045788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0400 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text] The Mindanao Regional Consultative Commission [RCC] is prepared to hold talks with the MNLF to discuss the Mindanao issue. According to RCC chairman (Tukud Makaraya), they are ready to hold dialogues with MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari, but added that the initiative for the opening up of lines of communication would not come from them.

Makaraya also said that he is in favor of meeting with Misuari to discuss the final draft of the proposed organic act before submitting it to Congress.

Thailand

Property Rights Protection Committee Planned
BK2209100988 Bangkok THE NATION in English
22 Sep 88 Afternoon Edition p 1

[Text] The government will very soon unveil a new policy committee that will exclusively deal with protection of intellectual property rights [IPR] for both Thai products and foreign works available here, government sources told THE NATION this morning.

The sources said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan would order the setting up of the Intellectual Property Rights-Policy Committee to be headed by one of his deputy prime ministers.

Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin is expected to head the new committee, to comprise representatives of many ministries, including education, public health, foreign affairs, commerce and science, and also some outsiders.

Sukhon Kanchanalai, the director general of the Commercial Registration Department, is tipped to serve as secretary of the policy committee, the source said.

The move, reportedly recommended by the PM's [Prime Minister's] policy think-tank, reflects a new approach—one that recognizes that the problem of infringement of intellectual property rights does in fact exist and should be tackled. The old approach often glossed over the problem.

"But instead of looking at the problem from the standpoint of what the foreign governments, particularly the United States, want on IPR protection, we should look at it from the opposite angle. The question facing us is what do Thai manufacturers want from the government and Parliament on this question," said a government source who asked not to be named.

At the same time, the formation of the committee should also satisfy the United States on grounds that Thailand also pays particular attention to the IPR issue and does indeed take steps towards the common goal of protecting IPR, he said.

In other words, Thailand's past defensive stance would hopefully turn into an offensive position, politically speaking, said the source.

Meanwhile, Science, Technology and Energy Minister Prachuap Chaiyasan told reporters that the ministry would propose a technology bill to exclusively deal with the question of computer software protection.

"We need the bill to distinguish the question of computer software from the copyright protection to be spelled out in the anticipated copyright amendment bill," the minister said.

Prachuap said he is working with PM's adviser Surakiat Sathiathai on the drafting of the new bill.

The bill was first drafted under his predecessor Banyat Bantaththan and would probably be forwarded to the House for deliberation in the next Parliament session, Prachuap said.

Prachuap's move coincided with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's aboutface over the timing of proposing the copyright amendment bill to the House. Last week after his meeting with visiting US Secretary of Commerce William Verity, Chatchai said the bill would be forwarded for House consideration in the current session. But in the Cabinet meeting last Tuesday, Chatchai said if the government proposed the potentially divisive bill to the current House session, the House may have to be dissolved, Deputy Government Spokesman Chanchai Chairungruang said this morning.

Verity pointed out to Chatchai that the Reagan Administration wants to see progress on copyright protection in Thailand before December 15. Verity also said copyright protection is the priority issue in Thai-US trade relations.

Prachuap said the technology bill would also cover protection of biotechnology, a field expected to grow in importance in the very near future.

On computer software, which the US demands be protected under some form of Thai law, the minister said the issue should be re-defined. "It is not in the category of copyright. Nor should it be classified under patent protection because of its relations to scientific development of Thailand," the minister said.

Surakiat told THE NATION this morning the "structure of copyright protection" would not fit computer software because applying copyright protection to the works would hurt the domestic development in the field.

"The copyright protection would be too rigid as far as computer software is concerned because Thailand is now in the stage of adapting and developing technology but not creating it," he said.

Surakiat said that the technology bill should protect "the right in computer software works" and that in this way, both foreigners and the Thai developers would have their works protected.

"Word processor programmes are a clear example. We do not copy them from foreign companies but modify them to suit our domestic needs," he said.

Because of the reality in Thailand, Surakiat said the country needs a special legal regime to protect computer software products.

The length of the protection will not be as long as that under copyright protection due to the fast pace of technological progress, he said.

Deputy Prime Minister Comments on Copyright Bill
BK2209060088 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin has said that the Government needs to explain to the public the benefits and drawbacks of the copyright bill, taking into account the country's basic interests. The Government's position on the issue will be made clear after thorough consideration. Phong said that it is not a matter of Thailand trying to please the United States by proposing a copyright bill, but the United States is a good friend of Thailand and both countries can benefit from each other.

Phong said he thinks the United States will continue to extend to Thailand General System of Preferences privileges when it reviews the matter at the end of this year. Regarding the new U.S. trade law, Phong said people should understand that the law is not targeted specifically against Thailand and that the United States enacted the law because it had to remedy its severe trade deficit problem.

Spokesman on Khmer Rouge, SRV in Cambodia
BK2309054188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
23 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Highlighting the Khmer Rouge problem without consideration given to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops is not the correct way to solve the Kampuchean problem, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawana-wirat said yesterday.

Mr Sarot, commenting one day after a group of Nobel laureates urged the United Nations to withdraw support for the Khmer Rouge, said that "everyone knows what the Khmer Rouge were like before the illegal invasion of Kampuchea".

"But the Khmer problem should be solved within a political framework, and raising the Khmer Rouge issue alone is not correct," Mr Sarot said.

The Khmer Rouge issue, he said, is not the most important aspect of the Kampuchean problem. "The most important issue is the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops."

He said ASEAN is not idle on the Khmer Rouge issue, adding that Prince Norodom Sihanouk has said he would try to solve the problem but that this would take time.

Mr Sarot said solving the Kampuchea problem based purely on humanitarian concerns alone would simply result in allowing the Vietnamese to remain in Kampuchea.

He said emphasis on the Khmer Rouge alone would weaken ASEAN's negotiating stance.

Mr Sarot said Thailand cannot stop other countries from looking at the problem from one side only, and added that Thailand and ASEAN are prepared to explain this stance at the United Nations.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said so far there are no indications that the Vietnamese will contest the Khmer seat, currently held by the Khmer resistance, of which the Khmer Rouge is a member.

However, he did not discount the possibility that another country could contest the seat, adding that ASEAN would be lobbying the credentials committee to have the Khmer resistance retain the position.

Government Pays Fines to SRV To Free Fishermen
BK2309052988 Bangkok THE NATION in English
23 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] The Thai government has paid Vietnam about 5.8 million baht [U.S. \$232,000] in fines for the release of 233 Thai fishermen caught poaching in Vietnam's territorial waters, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Sarot Chawanawirat, said yesterday.

Sarot said Vietnam arrested 233 Thai fishermen and seized their boats in November and December last year. He said the Thai Embassy in Hanoi was making arrangements to bring the fishermen home soon.

Vietnam last month said the fishermen would be freed from Kien Giang and Minh Hai provinces, on the southernmost tip of Vietnam facing the Gulf of Thailand.

Sitthi Declines Comment on Burma Policy
BK2309041588 Bangkok THE NATION in English
23 Sep 88 p 4

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that the situation in Burma was "very confusing" and that he was not in a position to comment on it.

"I can't say anything because it would be seen as an interference in their internal affairs," Sitthi told reporters.

He said the Foreign Ministry has received no request for political asylum from Burmese leaders.

But he said several governments have asked Thailand to help provide flights to evacuate their embassy staffs and dependents in Rangoon.

Several countries, including Australia and Great Britain, have openly condemned the shooting of demonstrators by army troops in Burma.

When asked whether Thailand would issue a condemnation, Sitthi said, "We don't want to interfere with their internal affairs. Beside, the Thai ambassador to Rangoon is the dean of the diplomatic corp there and we don't want to be seen as taking the lead."

Thailand and other ASEAN countries have yet to issue any official comment on the situation in Burma. Thailand and Burma—under Gen [General] Ne Win—maintained good diplomatic relations.

"I think the ASEAN governments are still not certain as to what will emerge from the current turmoil in Burma," said an ASEAN diplomat.

He said the ASEAN governments apparently did not want to "burn their bridges by siding with the demonstrators". "Because if the present Burmese leadership survives, we would have to live with it," he added.

Commenting on the Burmese who have fled into Thailand, Sitthi said they would be granted temporary refuge. "They will be sent back only when the situation in Burma improves," he said. [passage omitted]

House Committee Backs Trade Ties With Laos
BK2109081688 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 21 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Trade and economic relations should be established with Laos before similar links are established with its two Indochinese neighbours, the Foreign Affairs Committee suggested yesterday.

Urging caution for fear of repercussions on other policies, the panel said Laos could be taken as a special case because of its cultural closeness to Thailand.

Panel spokesman Surin Phitsuwan said it was felt the Government's policy to initiate trade and economic relations with Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam was "modern, timely and supportive of the cause of world peace".

The Democrat MP's remarks came after a meeting with the committee's advisers, former prime minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, former ambassador to Laos Wong Phon-nikon and former foreign secretary Arun Phanuphong.

While generally supportive of the policy, Dr Surin said any moves towards closer trade ties should be made with regard for other official policies, an apparent reference to foreign policy.

Members of the panel would like to visit Laos and Vietnam to gather more information about economic relations at first hand, said the Nakhon Si Thammarat MP.

The committee would like to visit Vientiane first after the House session since trade relations with Laos could be most easily pursued given its ties to Thailand.

"We should make clear that the Thai-Laos situation would be a special case, and separate from Indochina as a whole," Dr Surin said.

The committee is also to meet representatives of the National Security Council and the Foreign, Commerce and Interior ministries.

Preparations and studies should be made about the socialist bloc's political and economic system, their regulations on credits, the sending of money, laws on the protection of property and individuals and investment.

Lao General Sisavat Keobounphan Postpones Visit
BK2209005988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] Laotian Foreign Minister [title as published] Souban Salithilat has asked to meet Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in New York during the United Nations General Assembly.

The request coincides with a decision by Chief of the Laotian General Staff Gen Sisavat Keobounphan to postpone his visit to Bangkok.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said yesterday he had received a telex from Vientiane seeking a meeting with Mr Souban and had asked permanent secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi to see if he has time.

Although ACM Sitthi did not say what Mr Souban wants to talk about, the most pressing Thai-Lao problem at present was the Ban Romklao dispute.

"If we meet, we have to have something to discuss," said ACM Sitthi, suggesting a New York meeting be held at permanent secretary level.

If political efforts prove fruitless, talks should be held at a technical level.

"If both sides continue to disagree (on legal issues), no progress can be made and it's better to let technical teams have a try," he said.

The minister said of the scheduled talks between Army commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Gen Sisavat that talks between military personnel could lead to better understanding.

Thailand wants to step up trade with Laos and will cut the list of "strategic" goods that cannot be exported to the socialist nation, he said.

Meanwhile, Gen Sisavat, scheduled to arrive in Bangkok today, told Thai military officials he was postponing his visit but gave no reason.

Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Charuai Wongsayan said the postponement resulted from Gen Chawalit's scheduled trip to the Philippines September 25-27.

Gen Charuai told Gen Sisavat on Tuesday that Gen Chawalit would not be ready for the Laotian general's visit.

The chief-of-staff, who visited Laos to prepare for Gen Sisavat's visit, said the Laotian commander is ready to visit Thailand as a guest of Gen Chawalit and also hoped to meet the Prime Minister.

Gen Sisavat, who has visited Thailand twice this year following the Romklao border conflict, may turn up next month, said a source.

Vietnam

Deputy Foreign Minister Pays Visit to Japan
BK2209154388 Hanoi VNA in English
1520 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept.22—Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co on his way to New York for the 43rd session of the U.N. General Assembly visited Japan from Sept. 19-22, at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

While there, Deputy Minister Tran Quang Co called on Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and First Deputy Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata. He held talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama on issues relating to Southeast Asia and relations between Vietnam and Japan.

Tran Quang Co also called on leaders of the Japanese Communist Party, and called at the Japanese-Vietnamese Friendship Association and the Japan-Vietnam Trade Association.

Hanoi on Opinions Rejecting Khmer Rouge Return
BK2209140788 Hanoi International Service
in English 1000 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] The situation in Southeast Asia, especially around the Kampuchean issue, has been developing positively following the informal meeting in Jakarta to discuss the Kampuchean issue. The growing trend for dialogue in the region helps mature a better mutual understanding. Prince Norodom Sihanouk also said he is determined to find out a solution to the Kampuchean issue in the coming meeting with Chairman Hun Sen.

Following the Jakarta informal meeting, more and more people came to realize that the elimination of the Pol Pot clique and the prevention of its return to power in Kampuchea are urgent demands. These developments have created a fine situation for the People's Republic of

Kampuchea and a good prospect for the settlement of the Kampuchean issue in the near future. In such a situation, however, there appeared many erroneous allegations around the Kampuchean issue.

Having rejected the conclusion of the Jakarta informal meeting on the two key problems to solve the Kampuchean issue: the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers in Kampuchea must be linked with the prevention of the Pol Pot clique returns to power. Some people charged that these are a propaganda ploy of Vietnam. This is an erroneous charge inconsistent with objective reality. In fact, these two key problems are not a product of Vietnam's propaganda, but are the standpoint of a collective and of their own people and countries concerned with the Kampuchean issue and those who have just attended the Jakarta informal meeting.

At this meeting, all the participants had unanimously agreed to include these two key problems in the statement of the president of the meeting. Then these key problems became the conclusion of the Jakarta informal meeting—the conclusion which has been appreciated by the world public as correct, fair, and reasonable. It was also highly valued by members countries of the Non-aligned Movement, especially at its foreign ministerial conference in Nicosia.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has affirmed that the Vietnamese troop pullout from Kampuchea must be linked with the prevention of the Pol Pot clique's return to power. By making such an allegation, these people hope to achieve international pressure toward elimination of the danger of reimposing the Pol Pot clique's rule on Kampuchea. This move will certainly be foiled for it cannot go counter to the historic demand.

Meanwhile, the world public is demanding the elimination of the Pol Pot clique. Most recently, the Municipal Council of Bradford Town in Britain demanded the ouster of the Khmer Rouge from the United Nations to ensure the Kampuchean people's peaceful development. The British Broadcasting Corporation, BBC, on September 12 denounced the Khmer Rouge for savagely killing Kampucheans in refugee camps in Thailand. The ASIA-WEEK magazine pointed out the unchanged sinister nature of the Khmer Rouge. They shared the view that eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique and preventing them from returning to power in Kampuchea are legitimate demands, not only of the Kampuchean people, but of all progressive mankind.

Nguyen Huu Tho Receives Cambodian Delegation
BK2209030588 Hanoi VNA in English
1530 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 21—Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho received here today a lawyer delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] led by Chem Snguon, vice minister of justice, now on an official visit to Vietnam.

The vice president expressed his joy at the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in the past 10 years, and affirmed the Vietnamese people's full support for the national reconciliation policy of the PRK Government aimed at settling the Kampuchea issue without foreign intervention.

For his part, Vice Minister Chem Snguon expressed his hope for the further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation in the juridical work between lawyers in the two countries.

Message of Thanks Sent to Cambodian Leaders
BK2009054588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State; Comrade Do Moi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV. The message noted, among other things:

We would like to extend to the comrades in the KPRP Central Committee, the National Assembly, and in the Council of Ministers, and to the fraternal Cambodian people throughout the country our most sincere and deepest thanks for your cordial fraternal sentiments and best wishes extended to our people on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the August Revolution and the SRV's 2 September national day.

We wish the fraternal Cambodian people under the leadership of the KPRP headed by beloved Comrade Heng Samrin even greater victories in implementing the Fifth KPRP Congress' resolutions for national construction and defense in contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

May the bonds of great friendship and solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia and among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos further strengthen even more firmly and develop splendidly with each passing day.

Nguyen Van Linh Thanks Lao Leaders for Greetings
BK1509030588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Recently, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR; and Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, received a thank-you message from Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central

Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the State Council; Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV.

The message reads:

We would like to express our sincere and profound thanks to you—comrades, the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Lao people for extending best wishes, affection, and profound friendship to our people on the occasion of the celebration of the 43d anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day of the SRV.

We wish the multiethnic Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP headed by beloved and respected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane new and greater victories in fulfilling the decisions adopted at the 4th LPRP Congress, aimed at building and defending the country and making important contributions to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

May the great friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and among the three countries—Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia—be further consolidated and brilliantly developed with every passing day.

We wish you, comrades, good health and many new successes in carrying out your noble tasks.

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, foreign affairs minister, also received a thank-you message from SRV Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

26 Sentenced to Prison for Subversion
BK2309095088 *Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese* 28 Aug 88 p 1

[V.K.'s report]

[Text] From 25 to 27 August the city people's court tried Nguyen Manh Bao and 25 accomplices on charges of attempting to overthrow the revolutionary administration.

Nguyen Manh Bao was a core member of the "Alliance for a Neutral and Happy Vietnam" led by Ho Huu Tuong. In 1978, he was arrested and sent to a reform center for his counterrevolutionary activities. In June 1981, following his release, Bao established contact with a number of former followers of Ho Huu Tuong such as Quach Dieu Dinh, Le Quoc Bao, and Vo Kim Hoe and some other reactionary elements in an attempt to revive the counterrevolutionary "Alliance for a Neutral and Happy Vietnam." They planned to rally former followers of Ho Huu Tuong and recruit new members among the faithful of the Cao Dai and Hoa Hao Sects and those who had served in the police and armed forces of the former puppet administration.

Nguyen Manh Bao and Vo Kim Hoe had written documents with counterrevolutionary contents designed to discredit the system for sending to counterrevolutionary elements abroad and for indoctrination within their own organization. Nguyen Manh Bao, Tran Dai Hoe, and Nguyen Van Lo also planned to merge the three separate reactionary groups led by themselves into a single organization; but due to conflict of interests, they could not accomplish this, and members of one group often left to enlist in another group.

Before the court, almost all the defendants pleaded guilty. Many admitted that the organization they had mistakenly joined was merely a grouping of immature persons who indulge in feasting and drinking, vie with one another for positions, and so forth.

The city people's court sentenced Nguyen Manh Bao to life imprisonment, Tran Dai Hoe to 19 years, Nguyen Van Lo to 17 years, Huynh Van Xuan to 13 years, and Huynh Van Ly to 10 years. The rest were given jail terms ranging from 42 months to 9 years.

Hanoi Trade Union Holds 10th Congress 20-22 Sep
BK2109083288 *Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese* 0500 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Today, 20 September, the 10th Hanoi Municipal Trade Union Congress was held at the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Labor Cultural Palace. During its 3-day work, from 20 to 22 September, the congress will discuss, assess, and report on the situation of the movement of workers and civil servants and the activities of the municipal trade union since its ninth congress—from October 1983 to September 1988—set forth targets and tasks for the next 5 years, and elect an executive committee for the municipal trade union's new term and a delegation for participation in the Sixth National Trade Union Congress.

Attending the congress were 550 official delegates, 61 observer delegates, 250 guests, and delegations of trade-union federations from Ho Chi Minh City and the two sister and neighboring provinces of Lang Son and Ha Son Binh.

On this occasion, the 10th Hanoi Municipal Trade Union Congress also had the honor of welcoming two groups of international guests—the Phnom Penh Trade Union delegation led by Comrade Sunchau, secretary of the Phnom Penh City Trade-Union Federation, and the Vientiane Trade Union delegation led by Comrade Chanda Khamsi, secretary of the Vientiane City Trade-Union Federation.

Youth Federation Meets, Names New Leaders
BK2209014988 *Hanoi VNA in English* 1522 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 21—The Executive Committee of the Vietnam Youth Federation held its 6th conference in Hanoi from Sept. 19-20 to review the federation's activities since 1985.

Pham The Duet, secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, attended and addressed the conference.

The conference outlined a programme of actions for the federation from now to the end of 1989, with emphasis on mobilizing the youth to actively perform their duty in studying and working for better results.

It nominated Ha Quang Du, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, president of the federation in replacement of Le Quang Vinh, who was assigned another position, and Pham Phuong Thao, vice-president and general secretary of the federation.

The conference also decided to convene the federation's national congress at the end of 1989.

Army Daily Reports on Staff Streamlining
BK2209141788 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN
in Vietnamese 8 Sep 88 p 2

[Trieu Phuong Que's report: "Army Officers Worry About Their Future in View of Current Staff Streamlining Pressure"]

[Text] The current situation in many primary units is that nearly all those cadres who have performed well are eligible for retirement (or physically unfit). On the contrary, those who perform averagely and poorly are mostly young ones. It can be therefore asserted that this is one of the decisive factors directly affecting the quality of building primary units. The units have always "marked time" and cannot "progress". In other words, the units cannot achieve any vigorous change along the current essential renovation trend.

It must be said beforehand that those cadres who have performed averagely and poorly are not those who balk at their duties, stay idle, and are dissatisfied. They are mainly in the position of "not being blamed by superiors or being complained about by inferiors." They work just enough and "take good care of themselves" solely because their worries prevent them from devoting all their heart and mind to their current positions and even to their "military career."

Everyone knows that our Army is undergoing major organizational changes. As a result, quite a number of officers must be evidently transferred out of their units. Moreover, willy nilly according to the regulations, cadre promotion develops conically, which means that not all officers can be promoted to field and general grade officers even if they stay all their life in the Army. Many comrades (including high-ranking officers) have admitted that this is a great psychological pressure on large numbers of officers in primary units. Over the past few recent years, due to requirements, the contingents of officers have developed very fast numerically. The current phenomenon of "railroading" in some field grade ranks, plus the impossibility of appointing all officers to

appropriate positions, have made the situation more complex and even more tense. In quite a number of regiments, the commanders down to company commanders (sometimes, even platoon leaders) hold the same rank, captain.

The sole and acceptable way to settle the aforesaid situation is to reassign and promote cadres. Regrettably, in trying to do so, many units have been "too rigid" and tended to apply strict rules. In fact, it is not easy for officers to get a transfer to various state agencies because of their lack of special skills. This, together with many other negative factors in society, has caused the officers to worry. Those in rural areas have worried less than those in cities and industrial complexes, making the issue not simple at all.

Generally speaking, although the number of cadres who have not met the requirements for work termination upon reaching retirement age (or because of health reasons) are still active, it is believed that "nothing much" could be expected of them. After being discharged from the Army, without a will and conditions, it is very difficult for them to undergo training for certain occupations because their general middle school knowledge, which has not been used for a long time, has become somewhat "rusty." This is probably one of the factors that leads to various corrupt practices, such as offering bribes (making under-the-counter deals) to obtain health records or transfer permits and taking advantage of the Army to engage in illegal activities after being discharged from military services. To successfully overcome part of this situation and enable grass-roots cadres to be at ease pending a policy and measures for solving it basically, it is suggested that:

—In work related to cadre planning for the nineties, the next higher grass roots echelons should let cadres (at least each specific cadre) know in what category they will serve, whether there will be a "prospect" for further promotion, and whether they will be assigned "transitional" or immediate employment. This way will help prevent the "person involved" from becoming upset or "frustrated" because he has already been informed and has prepared himself well in advance. Meanwhile, he will feel that his military career—either in the short-term or the long-term—has clearly been determined or defined. This can be considered as a form of "employment contract" between an organization and an individual cadre and vice versa. Naturally, special attention must be paid to anticipating and avoiding the tendency to make "bargains" and impose conditions in an excessive manner or to adopt a "winner-is-loser" or "peace-better-than conflict" attitude in the execution of this "contract."

Adequate attention should also be paid to the families of cadres, especially cadres on the frontline or off-shore islands, so as to help them overcome part of the difficulties in their economic life. However, priority should be given in consecutive order to helping the families of those who have been specified in the aforesaid plans and "employment contract."

NHAN DAN Editorial on Land Disputes
BK2009145388 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
12 Sep 88 pp 1, 4

[12 September editorial: "Firmly Grasp the Guiding Thoughts, Principles, and Policies for Resolving Some Urgent Land Problems"]

[Text] The land policy has become a major policy of our party and state through various revolutionary stages. Following the liberation of the south, our party and state mapped out many important and correct land-related policies. Many of these guidelines have been found to be incorrect. That is why when these guidelines were put into practice, they led to a state where the "crop cultivation pattern was upset" and land "was indiscriminately distributed on an egalitarian basis" in some areas in the western and eastern Nam Bo regions, causing a decline in the once-developed commodities manufacturing business of some localities. A number of party cadres and members have abused their authority to misappropriate land, sparking countless complaints from peasants. Efforts to organize production collectives and cooperatives in some localities are still restrictive and there is no real respect for the principle of voluntariness when it comes to dealing with peasants. Because of inadequate preparations, many collective production organizations have operated ineffectively and peasants in some areas have been faced with difficulties.

The Land Act as well as the party Central Committee's many resolutions and the Political Bureau's Resolution No 10 have substantiated the sixth party congress' ideas on renovating agriculture with a view to bringing agriculture-based socialist commodity production into full play. These ideas have helped peasants realize which land management guidelines applied in the past are right and which ones are wrong. These ideas also represent a demand for resolving various land problems in accordance with the new policies of our party and state. That is why the Political Bureau has issued a directive on resolving some urgent land problems. Implementation of this directive must be regarded by relevant localities as a spontaneous task. (Footnote) (Full text of Political Bureau Directive No 47 was carried in NHAN DAN on 10 September 1988).

Land is the basic means of production in agriculture. The land problem is a problem that is very close to the peasants' feelings and emotions. In organizing implementation of the directive on resolving some urgent land problems, we must first of all thoroughly understand the guiding thoughts, principles, policies, and measures already specified in various documents. The Land Act, the Political Bureau's resolution on renovating economic management in agriculture, and the party Central Committee's fifth plenum resolution must be seen as the basis on which to resolve various land disputes, ensure increased production of agricultural-based commodities, stabilize and gradually improve peasants' lives, develop

solidarity and mutual assistance among working peasants, and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance bloc in order to promptly stabilize the land-related situation, put the peasants' minds at peace, and make them enthusiastic in production. Party cadres and members must be thoroughly aware of the party's guidelines and policies on land and must quickly do away with those cases of abusing authority to occupy land illegally or gain benefits for oneself or one's relatives. Setting good examples in complying with these policies will have an important effect on resolving complex land problems. Those party cadres and members who fail to correct their wrongdoings or who deliberately refuse to comply with those new policies and measures will certainly be unable to help stabilize the rural situation and correctly resolve those problems under dispute.

The land situation in various areas has, through various stages of history, developed in a relatively complex manner. Each area and locality has its own problems, and problems faced by one locality are not exactly the same as those encountered by another locality. Therefore, we should not exacerbate or rekindle problems, demands, and disputes regarding land for settlement. Instead, we should examine and resolve specific cases one by one in a careful, thorough manner. Relying on the people, holding democratic and open debates with peasants, and seeking ways to tackle various problems in a reasonable, fair manner should be regarded as important principles for resolving land problems and promoting solidarity in the rural areas. In cases where there are people deliberately violating the law and refusing to repent although they have been repeatedly lectured, we should use administrative measures or the law to deal with them if the state law is to be strictly maintained. Those deliberately taking advantage of the complex land-related situation to create troubles and undermine public order and security must also be punished through administrative or legal measures.

We must link the settlement of some urgent land problems with implementation of the resolution on renovating economic management in agriculture if we are to provide adequate employment for peasants, use land with ever-higher economic results, unleash all production capabilities, develop socialist commodity production, and improve the peasants' lives in order to ease the tension in land disputes.

Numerous specific problems have developed. The situation varies from one locality to another. Therefore, party committee echelons and the administration at all levels must apply these general guiding thoughts, principles, policies, and measures in such a way as to suit their particular situation. Led by the party and guided by relevant peasants' associations, youth unions, and women's unions, all problems must be solved locally at cooperatives or production collectives through various forms and measures, with the use of propaganda and persuasion being the main means of resolving the economic interests of the working people. Party cadres and

members must set examples in scrupulously complying with party and state land policies in order to promptly stabilize the situation for increased production.

Comparison of Vo Chi Cong-Gorbachev Meeting

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 2300 GMT on 21 September carries a 4-minute report on SRV President Vo Chi Cong being received by CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev in the Kremlin on 21 September before his departure for Kiev. The Hanoi Domestic report has been compared with the VNA English version entitled "Vo Chi Cong Meets Gorbachev, Departs for Kiev," published in the 22 September East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 54, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph five, only sentence, reads in Hanoi Domestic: ... renovation and restructuration. [new paragraph]

Comrade Gorbachev asked Comrade Vo Chi Cong to convey his best regards to Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and to other Vietnamese party and state leaders. The comrade reaffirmed that the Soviet Union's unswerving friendship, unity, and fraternal cooperation with Vietnam during Vietnam's current national and socialist construction will remain the same as they were in its past years of war. The comrade expressed the Soviet party's and people's understanding of those difficulties now being energetically overcome by the Vietnamese people. The two comrade leaders expressed their determination to strengthen and develop the Vietnam-Soviet relations in all fields in order to bring about more realistic results. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of close, fraternal friendship. [new paragraph]

In the afternoon (supplying additional information, rewording, and picking up last paragraph)

Australia

Evans Less Wary of Soviet Presence in Region

BK2309110488 Hong Kong AFP in English
0947 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Sydney, Sept 23 (AFP)—Australia sees itself as a partner rather than policeman in the South Pacific, with a more relaxed view of Soviet efforts to boost its presence there, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Friday.

Addressing a foreign correspondents' luncheon shortly after returning from his first South Pacific tour, Canberra's new chief diplomat described his policy as "constructive commitment" to the region.

Mr. Evans said it involved promotion of bilateral ties with Pacific nations, regional cooperation, economic and social development, and shared perceptions of strategic and security interests.

It also entailed, he said, "respect for the full sovereignty of all Pacific island states in relation to their internal affairs and their right to establish diplomatic and commercial links with countries outside the region."

He said this was more logical than past approaches which held Australia up as an external power or "the guardian of perceived Western alliance interests to deny access to the region by the Soviet Union or other countries potentially hostile."

In response to questions, Mr. Evans said Australia was firmly anchored as a U.S. ally and would stay vigilant where its security was involved.

Some Western analysts have expressed concern about the Pacific activities of Moscow, which has a fisheries deal with Vanuatu and is pushing economic, political, educational and cultural ties with other nations.

Mr. Evans, who took up his post less than a month ago, said the domestic reforms launched by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev gave grounds for optimism.

"That's a supplementary reason for being a little more relaxed than past generations about the Soviet commercial or diplomatic presence," he said.

Overall, Mr. Evans said, Australia must exercise its influence in the region with sensitivity, realizing it cannot always get what it wants.

Australia's biggest test was Fiji, ruled by a military-backed government after two coups last year, said Mr. Evans, who cancelled a visit to Suva last week when he was denied permission to meet the deposed premier.

Mr. Evans said the coups, which installed a regime committed to entrenching rule by indigenous Melanesians over the majority Indian population, were "a blow to democratic principle."

"Our judgement is that it is only by an outcome to present problems which is broadly acceptable to all communities—even if it is not an option which is universally preferred—that stability and development in Fiji can be restored to their pre-coup levels," he added.

On New Caledonia, Mr. Evans welcomed a plan to provide a 10-year transitional period leading to a vote on independence for the island inhabited by native Melanesians and European settlers.

He said Canberra's goal was to now "develop some texture" in its economic relations with New Caledonia and keep watch to make sure the reconciliation process there continued.

The new foreign minister plans to visit Indonesia, Taiwan, Singapore and Malaysia at the end of October, followed by tours of north Asia, the United States and Europe.

Western State Offers To Open Port to Soviets

BK1709092088 Hong Kong AFP in English
0904 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text] Perth, Australia, Sept 17 (AFP)—The state of Western Australia has offered to open a port to Soviet fishing fleets and allow Aeroflot flights in for crew changeovers.

But state fisheries minister Julian Grill said that his announcement Friday [16 September] "does not imply any agreement to commercial fishing by Soviet vessels in Australian waters."

Australia's federal government has been talking with Moscow about possible access for fishing vessels and air crews as part of a package trade deal to benefit both countries.

The Soviets are seeking access to an Australian port for 50 vessels twice a year, and use of an airport for crew changes. Canberra has been canvassing its state governments to see which were interested.

Mr. Grill told the annual meeting of the Western Australia Fishing Industry Council that the state government was ready to allow Russian trawlers access to a port for unloading, repairs, maintenance, resupply and crew changes.

But he said that all fish the Soviets caught in Western Australia would have to be frozen and partly processed so that it competed with existing imports and not with fresh local catches.

The state government also sought assurances that Soviet imports would not undermine prices received by local fishermen, Mr. Grill said.

The possibility of port access for Soviet fishing fleets has sparked something of a debate here, with some fearing it could open Australia to Soviet spying.

But a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Saturday that in any agreement, "Australian security interests will be paramount and will not be compromised."

Cooperation Discussed With Iran Deputy Minister
LD1609163788 Tehran IRNA in English
1550 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 16, IRNA—Deputy Foreign Minister for Asia-Oceania Affairs Javad Mansuri currently in Australia on an official visit met Australian Governor-General William G. Hayden in Canberra Thursday [15 September] and discussed with him expansion of mutual economic and political cooperation.

Hayden expressing pleasure with his visit to the Islamic Republic last month and said that he hopes Iran-Australia eco-political links will substantially improve.

In response, Mansuri briefed the Australian official on Iran's policies concerning post-war reconstruction and its expansion of ties with friendly countries.

Cook Islands

Australia's Evans Discusses Assistance Projects
BK1809063088 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Sep 88

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Senator Evans, has had discussions in the Cook Islands on Australia's future aid approach to the country. Officials say Senator Evans' talks with the acting prime minister, Dr Matenga, were good and productive. Senator Evans is visiting the Cook Islands as part of a tour of the South Pacific. The talks covered lateral issues, Fiji, and New Caledonia.

Officials said the Cook Islands had sought more Australian aid for water supply and electricity projects. The Australian side had replied that [words indistinct] approach to the Cook Islands tended more to smaller projects and training.

Senator Evans agreed to a proposal that would allow public servants from the Cook Islands to receive some training within government departments in Australia. Officials said the discussions also covered what was described as the evolving relationship of the Cook Islands with New Zealand.

The New Zealand Government has responsibility for foreign affairs and defense matters involving the country. Officials said the Cook Islands representative had said that with the passage of time, they were acquiring more authority in conducting their own regional affairs.

Fiji

Suspect in Weapons Smuggling Case Freed
BK2209074988 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Fiji's chief justice, Sir Timoci Tuivaga, has ordered the immediate release from house arrest of a Lautoka lawyer, Mr Haram Shah, who faces charges in connection with the illegal arms shipment into the country in April. Sir Timoci's ruling in the High Court in Suva followed an application by by Mr Shah's lawyer.

The chief justice said he would give a written judgment later.

Mr Shah faces a charge of neglecting to prevent a felony and a further joint charge of concealing information relating to illegally imported arms and ammunition. He was placed under house arrest soon after he was granted bail by the Lautoka High Court 23 months ago.

New Zealand

Lange Says Closer Ties With Soviets Possible
BK2309093288 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, says his country is on the verge of forming closer ties with the Soviet Union.

Mr Lange said the New Zealand Government and the Soviet Union were discussing a bilateral agreement to govern possible commercial arrangements for servicing Soviet fishing boats in New Zealand.

He said the agreement would lay certain ground rules and it would then be up to New Zealand companies to enter into agreements with Soviet trading enterprises.

The prime minister said the services would be wide-ranging, including major repairs and annual surveys as well as arrangements for the exchange of Soviet fishing personnel by air.

Mr Lange said that in light of changed international circumstances, the New Zealand Government had decided to take a more positive approach.

The Soviet Union has been trying to negotiate a similar agreement with Australia, but this is still being discussed.

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